Bombay Gazette.

Wednesday, November 18, 1818.

Volume 29) (Number 1485.

A CARD.

CIRCUMSTANCES over which we have no Control, will prevent the Gazette, Army List, and Directory, from appearing as early as we could wish, but we can assure our Subscribers that the delay will only render them more perfect.

It is proposed to publish them in four parts which may be bound up together or separately at the option of the purchaser.

The first part will coutain the Almanack and Memorandom book, the comparative Eeras &c. &c.

The second part, will consist of authentic Lists of the H. C. Civil Service, of the Law Officers, Clergy, and of the European Inhabitants, with Abstracts of such Regulations as may be deemed interesting.

The third part, will be the Army List, both by Corps & indiscriminately, with all such Regulations and General Orders, as may be connected with it, and a correct list of the Marriages Births, and Deaths, Promotions, & alterations, during the last year.

The fourth part, will contain the Naval list of the H. C. Marine, and of the Shipping of the Port, with the Officers and Commanders, the Regulation of the Dock Yard, of the Custom House, and much interesting matter calculated to render this publication, extensively usefull.

Any suggestion from the numerous, and respectable Subscribers to the Gazette, will be carefully attended to, and any errors that have crept unavoidably in to our former Army list, will be corrected.

The Price to Subscribers for the whole will be 8 Rupees, and in proportion for the other parts.

Bombay, 18th November, 1818.

To be Sold
ON REASONABLE TERMS
Just landed from the French Ship
SOPHIA,
AT
CAPT. L. MAILLIET'S HOUSE
OPPOSITE
Bhiccajee Merjees
IN HUMMUM STREET,
No. 5

Good French Claret Medoc in cases of	12 Bottles
Cognac Brandy, ...	Ditto
Muscadel Wine, ...	Ditto
Brandy Fruits, ...	Ditto

Chocolate,
French Vinegar,
Pickled Fruits,
Satins, Ribbands, Taffetas, Silk Stockings &c.
Perfumery of all kinds,
Cologne and Lavender Water,
Elegant Looking Glasses,
Writing Paper of all sorts
Several Clocks, modern Style,
Silver Plate,
Coral for the Natives,
Empty Bottles and Corks,
Glass Ware of all Sorts,
Cables, Hawsers, Tar and Pitch,
Red and Yellow Ochres for Paint,
And various other Articles.

Bombay, 18th November, 1818

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN.

THAT in consequence of the Advertisement in the Bombay Courier of the 14th Instant, of NASSERVANJEE, FUKERJEE Parsee Inhabitant of Bombay said to have purchased from IGNACIO FRANCISCO DE MELLO and PEDRO FERNANDES Executors to the Estate of the late FRANCISCO MORAES, deceased, a Garden and House, situated at Homercurry in Pacary Wall adjoining to the House occupied by Mr. EDWARD TADMAN. It is to be known by the Person or Persons to whom it may concern, that the Ground on which the said Property stands, belongs to the Estate of the late PESTONJEE BOMANJEE, deceased leased out by his predecessor for a certain period of time, and that after the expiration of that time, it lays at the option, of the Executors to the said Estate of the said PESTONJEE BOMANJEE, or the successors to the said Estate, to let out for further time, or not, and at the terms they please.

Bombay, 18th November 1811.

ખબર·ફીઆંથી·આપેયજે*

તારીખ· ૧૪ મી·આઠિમ્રીનાંની

ઉ· મુમ્બઇ·ક્રોરીઅરો·જાહેર

ક્રોવ્યુંછેજ·પારશી·નશરવાન્જી

પ્રકીરજી·રૂશતમજી ઉ·પ્રરંગી·ઇ

નાશ·પ્રરાંશીશ·દીમેલો·તા ૦ પેદ

રૂ·પ્રરનાંનદીશ·મરનાર·પ્રરંગી·પ્ર

રાંશીશ·મોરીશનાં·વકીલો·પાશે

થી·વાડી ૧ તા ૦ઘર ૧ બાંધેલું·ઉ

મરખાડીઉપર·પકારીવાલમો·મી

શાતર·ઉડવરડ·ટેડનેન·રેહ્છે·તે

હની·પાશેનું ખરેદ·ક્રીયું છે·તેબા

બે·આ·ઉ·ખબર·જેક્રોઇ·શખશા

ઇમા·શખશો·ઉબાબત·તાલુ

ક્રો·રાખતા·હોઉ·તેઓને·માલુમ

થાઉજે·તેજમીન·જેઉપર·ઉ·મી

લકત·બાંધેલીછે·તે·મરનાર·પેશા

તનજી·બહમનજીનીછે·તેહનો·પ

ટે·હનાં·વડાવાઓઉ·ક્રેટલીઉક·

મુદતનો·ક્રરીઆપેલોછે·અને·તે·મુ

દત·પુરી·થાઉઆ·પછે·પેશાતનજી

બહમનજીનાં·વકીલો·ઇમા·તેહ

નાં·વારશોની·ખુશી·હોઉતો·આ

ગલ·બીજી·મુદતે·જાડે·આપે*ઇ

મા·નઇઆપે*અને·હવે·પછે·તે

ઓને·ગમેતેવો·બંદોબશત·કરે*

તારીખ ૧૮ મી·નવમબર·

શને·૧૮૧૮ અંગરેજી*

FORT WILLIAM,
Marine Board Office.
SEPT. 30, 1818.

NOTICE is hereby given, that a Second Floating Light Vessel called the PLANET, has been moored on the tail of the Gasper Sand, in 4½ fathoms low water, and in Lat. 24° 26' N. and Long. 88° 19' East the bearings and distance of the Buoys in sight therefrom, are as under :

Lower Buoy of the Gasper, N ½ E. 1 mile.
Spit Buoy of the Reef. .... S. 4 miles.
Lower Buoy of Thornhill's Chan.
N. W. by N. ..... 4½ miles.
Reef Head Buoy, N. W. by W. 4½ miles.
Reef Head Breakers, from N. W.
by N. to W. by S. ..... 4½ miles.

By Order of the Marine Board,
E. S. PORTBURY,
Secretary.

Advertisement.
List of Books
FOR SALE AT THE
Gazette Office.

	Rupees.
Mills India, 3 v. 4 bds.	75
Raffles Java, 2 v. 4 bds.	60
McLeods Embassy, 8 bds.	8
Chalmers Evidences, 8 b's.	4
The Horns a Poem,	3
Paris in 1815, 8 b's.	3
Specimens of a National Poem,	3
Leslies Geometry. 8 b's.	6
Sexagenarian, 2 v. 8 b's.	10
1 Bain on the variation of the Compass,	5
Beauties of Massinger 12 b's.	5
Flinders Voyages 2 v. 4 b's. (no Chart with them,)	56
Pinkertons Geography, 8 b's	8
British Novelists, 50 v. 18 b's.	130
Campbells Pleasures of Hope,	5
Campbells Gertrude b's.	6
Elegant Extracts, 2 v. b's.	20
Goldsmiths Works, 4 v. 8 b's.	18
Grants letters from the Mountains,	7
Hoyles Games,	5
Home and Smolletts History of England, 13 v. b's.	56
Johnsons Works 12 v. 8 b's.	50
Paleys Evidences 2 v. 8 b's.	7
Theology, Do	6
Porters Sermons, 2 v 8 b's.	9
Chalmer's Shakespear, 9 v. 8 b's.	36
Sternes Works 4 v. 8 b's.	18
Bloomfields Farmers Boy,	2
Banks of Wye,	3
Rural Tales,	2
Wild Flowers,	3
Astells Atlass,	10
Robertsons Works, 12 v. 8 b's.	45
Sharpes Poets, 49 v. b's.	136
Essay on Genius, 8 b's	8
French Revolution 3 b's.	6
Beauforts Karrmania,	8
Cornwallis or Scriptures 4 v. 8 b's.	20
Blackburn on Ship Building,	12
Waverly, 3 v. 8 b's.	10
Rob Roy, 3 v.	12
Mandeville, 3 v.	10
Mariners 3 v.	9
Batchelor and Married Man, 3 v.	9
Elesmere and Rosa, 2 v.	7
Northanger Abbey and Persuasion, 4 v.	12
1 Quarterly Review, 34	3
1 British Review, 20	3
1 Eding R view, 57	3
1 Eding Annual Register, 1815,	10
Watsons Memoirs, 4 b's.	27
Domestic Cookery, 12 b's.	4
1 Eding Monthly Magazine,	2
1 Ephemeris	4

Bombay, 18th November 1818.

A CARD.
BOMBAY
New Establishment
FOR THE
EDUCATION OF
Young Ladies,

IT having been suggested that an Establishment opened upon an Œconomical plan in Bombay, would undoubtedly meet with success; MRS. HUNT in consequence submits the following most respectfully, to the notice and consideration of PARENTS, and GUARDIANS of CHILDREN.

Her present dwelling will accommodate TWENTY YOUNG LADIES, & the plan of Education will be conducted on the same principles, as Schools of the first consequence in England, which MRS. HUNT will perform without the aid of Master's on the undermentioned terms, viz.

Board, English Language Grammatically, Writing & Arithmetic, Plain Needle Work, and Embroidery in Silks, in Landscape, Fruits & Flowers, Rupees 25 per Mensem which includes (Medical Attendance excepted) every charge of the Seminary.

	Per Mensem.
Lessons on the Forté Piano to Boarders,	20
Ditto in Drawing,	10
Ditto in Dancing,	10

Bombay, 4th November 1818.

NOTICE.

THE Ship formerly known by the name of the DUNCAN, having obtained a new Certificate of Registry from the Right Honorable the Governor in Council, has been renamed the
FRANCIS WARDEN,
since the 5th November.

Bombay Gazette.
Wednesday, 18TH November 1818.

GENERAL ORDERS.
By the Right Hon'ble the Governor in Council,
BOMBAY CASTLE, 9TH NOVEMBER, 1818.

THE following promotion is ordered to take place.

Commisariat Department.

Sub-conductor Nathaniel Houston to be conductor, vice Evans pensioned.—Date of rank 6th October 1818.

The Right Honorable the Governor in Council is pleased to comfirm Brigadier General Smith's appointment, made on the 1st Instant, of acting Sub-conductor Holebrook of the Commissariat to act as conductor vice Law deceased.

By Order of the Right Hon'ble the Governor in Council,
J. FARISH.
Sec. to Govt

Extract from General Orders.

HEAD QUARTERS: BOMBAY, THURSDAY 5TH NOVEMBER 1818.

BY THE COMMANDER IN CHIEF.

The Commander in chief is happy to express his entire approbation at the appearance of the 2d Bat. 11th Regt. N. I. on parade this morning. The manner in which this young corps went through the different evolutions and firings is highly creditable to Major Midford and the officers and men under his command, especially when it is considered that the battalion has been raised since January last, and that little could be done during the rainy season. His excellency feels confident that by a strict attention to their duty, the 2d of the 11th will soon rank amongst the best disciplined corps of this army, and he cannot doubt whenever their services shall be called for in the field, that they will emulate the conduct of their gallant brethren in arms, who so nobly upheld the character of the Bombay troops on the glorious 5th of Nov. 1817 at Kirkee, a day which will long be remembered in India, and has justly raised the reputation of the soldiers serving on this establisment to the highest degree of eminence.

BENGAL.

GENERAL ORDERS. BY HIS EXCELLENCY THE MOST NOBLE THE GOVERNOR GENERAL IN COUNCIL.

FORT WILLIAM; 1ST SEPT. 1818.

In obedience to instruction received from the Honorable Court of Directors, His Excellency the Governor General in Council is pleased to publish to the Army. the following, as the future Establishment of Artillery for the service of the Presidency.

The Corps of Bengal Artillery to consist of one Horse Brigade, and four Battalions of Foot; of which three European, and one Native.

The Horse Brigade to consist of seven Troops of which one is to be a Rocket Troop, with the following Officers and Staff:

1 Colonel,
2 Lieutenant Colonels,
2 Majors,
7 Captains, (1 per Troop,)
28 First Lieutenants, (4 per Troop)
1 Adjutant, (Non-effective,)
1 Surgeon.

1 Assistant at Head-quarters; and one for each detached Troop.

The Warrant, Non-Commissioned, and Native Officers, and Staff; the Rank and File, and generally, all the establishments of the Horse Artillery and Rocket Troops, as they now exist, will remain on their actual footing, until further orders—excepting only that 20 Horses are to be added to the present establisment of the Rocked Troop. But the designation of "Bombardier" is to be substituted for that of *Gunner*; "Gunner" for *Matross*; "Subadar" for *Serang Major*; "Jemadar" for *Serang*; "Havildar" for *First Tindal*; and "Naick" for *Second Tindal*. These alterations are not to affect the Pay heretofore drawn by the several Ranks under their former appellations. The Non-Commissioned Staff of Serjeant Major, Quarter Master Serjear, Drill Serjeant or Corporal, Trumpet or Farrier Major, Serjeant, Saddlers and others, are to be all effectives, and not borne on the complement of Troops.

FORT WILLIAM; OCTOBER 10 1818.

The Most Noble the Governor General is council considers it to be expedient, that all Military Roads should be placed under the controul and orders of the Quarter Master General of the Army. His Lordship is pleased accordingly to direct, that the Superintendant for the time being, of the Military Road between Calcutta and Benares, and of the sevetal branches dependant thereon, be considered as temperarily attached to the Department of the Quarter Master General, and amenable, in the first instance, to the authority of that Officer only. The Superintendant, if a Captain, will hold the *temporary* Rank of Assistant in the Department; if Subaltern, that of Deputy

Assistant of the 1st Class; but in neither case is he to have any pretention to the allowances specially annexed to those situations.

The functions hitherto exercised by the Military Road Committee, are transferred from this date to the Quarter Master General of the Army, and that Committee is dissolved.

J. YOUNG.
Sec. to Govt. Mil. Dept.

GENERAL ORDERS, BY THE COMMANDER IN CHIEF.

Head Quarters, Calcutta;
21st October, 1818.

The General Court Martial of which Major General Gordon is President, having honorably acquitted Lieutenant Mailleue, of His Majesty's 67th Regiment, of the charges brought against him by Colonel Pigot, (a Judgment which the Commander in Chief entirely approves and confirms,) any delay in the emancipation of Lieutenant Mailleue after the long continuance of his arrest would be a grievance, Lieutenant Mailleue is therefore to be immediately released and restored to duty; though the same considerations which induced the Commander in Chief to suspend publishing the particulars of the finding of the court in Ensign Thompson's case, namely, the possibility of their affecting other Judicial Proceedings still in course must operate in the present instance.

A most becoming attemion to the end of justice has on this occasion been manifested by the court in the following representation.

"The court having performed the duty of "pronouncing Judgment on the Prisoner, Lieu- "tenant Mailleue, conceive it necessary in justice "to those who have been brought before them, to "the respect due to their own Proceedings, and "to the support due to all Judicial Enquiry, to "submit to the Most Noble the Commander in "Chief, that it has come to their knowledge, "that notice has been taken, beyond the court, "of what was brought before them in the "course of their Proceedings, and that the last "Prisoner tried was called on for an explana- "tion of what he urged in his defence.

"The court have now before them, on the "face of the present proceedings, the same ob- "servations which led to the measures to which "they allude, and they therefore think it their "duty to submit to the Most Noble the Com- "mander in Chief the injury which public jus- "tice must sustain, if those who are the sub- "ject of Judicial Enquiry are amenable to the "passions of individuals, for what is brought "before the court in the course of the Prisoner's "defence.

The commander in chief makes the most confident appeal to the honor and public spirit of every Officer who may be concerned, that, should any personal call be addressed to him, or any indirect provocation be offered to him, for the purpose of engaging him in private quarrel relative to these Trials, he will immediately report the same to His Excellency. The Governor General in council would in such a case be solicited to order the Law Officers of the Honorable Company to prosecute the offender criminally for an outrage against the administration of Justice.

BOMBAY.

ARRIVALS.—November 14th, Major J. C. McClintock 1st B. 6th Regt. from Guzeraut.
16th, Ensign E. McCarthy, 47th Regt. from Baroda.
17th, Assist. Surgeon W. Gall, 2d Batt. 8th Regt from Kaira.

DEPARTURES.—Nov. 16, J. Morse, 1st 7th Regt. to Kaira.
Lieut. Col. S. [illegible] Gifford,, 2d 6th Regt. to do,
Assist. Surgeon Dalgairns B. E. R. to Poonah.
Capt. A. Robertson, 6th Regt. to Kaira.
17th, Ensign C. H. Johnson, 2d 1st Regt. to Poonah.

NAUTICAL CHRONICLE and NAVAL REPORT.

BOMBAY.

ARRIVALS.—November 10th The H. C. Cruizer Ariel, Lieut. B. Dominiceti from Quilon 6th Oct.
Ditto 15th French Ship Sophie, Captain L. Mailliet from Bordeaux 14th June.
Ditto 16th English Ship Harriet, Captain Edward Studd from Bussorah, and Muscat 5th November.

Passengers per Ariel, from Malwan.

Lieut. Col. Imlack C. B. his Lady, and Lieut, F. Faithful.

DEPARTURES.—November 12th Armed Boat Chacer, Syrang Doss Mahomed to Surat.
Ditto Ditto Vigilant, Syrang Moosa Peerbhoy to Surat.
Ditto 13th English Brig Mary, Syrang Bhaya Deva to Diu.
Ditto 14th Ship Lonach Free Trader, Capt. W. Driscoll to Greenock.
Ditto Ditto H. C. C. Mercury, Captain D. D. Conyers to the Gulph of Persia.

Passengers per Ship Lonach.

Captains Medwin, Ferguson and Hawkins.

SHIPS LOADING.

English.—Ship Edward, Captain Johnson, for Newcastle.
Ship Robart Quayle, Captain Brown for Liverpool.
Ship Hannah, Captain Heathorn for Ditto.
Ship Tlmandra, Captain Baigric for Ditto.
Ship Robarts, Captain Brown, for China.
Ship Duncan, Captain Stutely, for Bussorah.
Brig Fanny, Captain Smith. for Isle of France.

BENGAL SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS FROM SEA.

Oct.
17. brig Caudry, Nacoda, from Cannanore 31st September.
— ship Nearchus, C. Court, from the Archipelago 26th ditto.
19 ship Maholar, G. C. Lindsay, from Penang 20th September.
— Ship Minto, J. S. Criddle, from the Archipelago 26th ditto.
20 Brig Hope, A. Penn, from Prince of Wales, Island 16th September.
— American brig Indus, John Wills, from Newburry Point 6th June.
— ship Hyperion, J. Galloway, from London 12th May and Madras 2d October.
— Ship Christopher, W. Luckerby, from Isle of France 9th September.

Passengers per Hyperion.

Mrs. Ann Webster.
Mr. David Hughes, Cadet.
Wr. R. Reed, Writer.

On the 2d August, in Lat, 36 30 S. Long. 1830 East, spoke the thip Maria, for New South Wales, with convicts.

Passenger per Christopher.

Mr. J. Hofson, (from Mauritius,) late a Passenger per late H. C. ship Cabalva.

Passengers per Maholar from Penang.

Mrs. Inverarity.
Mrs. Lindsay.
Mrs. F. Edwards.
Miss Inverarity.
Miss Horne.
Lieut. Williams, R. N.
Mr. Lokier.
Mr. Gonsalves.
Mr. Harriett.

Passenger per Hope, from Penang.

Mr. F. M. Kenzie, late 3d Officer of the ship Friendship.

DEPARTURES.

Oct.
21 ship Dorothea, J. Harman, for Philadelphia.
— ship Essex, J. Mahon, for London.
— ship Malabar, W. Ascough, for London.
22 ship Henry Porcher, J. P. Anstice, to complete her lading for Bombay.
— ship Medway, B. Wight, for London.
The ship Cochin, H. J. Greene, put back leaky.
The ship Futty Salam, arrived off Calcutta yesterday.

DIAMOND HARBOUR.

Remain the Phœnix, Astell, Coldstream, Cambridge, Europe, St. Julian and Fathel Berry.
Gone down the Norfolk.
The Maholar, on her way to Town.

KEDGEREE.

Remains the Hoomayon Shaw, outward bound.
Passed down the William.

NEW ANCHORAGE.

Remain the *Marchioness of Ely, Prince Regent, Warren Hastings, General Hewett, Asia, Dunira, Fort william* and *Fairlie.*

NAUTICAL NOTICES.

We have been favoured with an authentic copy of the Log of the H. C. Cruizer Nautilus, and am happy in giving publicity to it, as it represents the Cawardly propensities of the Joasamees, in their proper light, when we are certain that their Six Boats could not have less than a thousand men on board.

A COPY OF THE LOG OF THE 26TH OF OCTOBER 1818, ON BOARD THE HON'BLE COMPANY'S CRUIZER NAUTILUS, OFF CAPE GUADEL J. HALL ESQ. COMMANDER.

H.	K.	F.	Courses.	Winds.	Remarks &c. Monday October 26th, 1818.
1	2		East,	W. S. W.	A. M. Light Vble. airs with a heavy fall of dew.
2	1				
3	1				
4		4			Inclining to a Calm.
5			Hd. East	Calm	At Sunrise extremes of the Guadel Coast from
6			to S. E.	Northerly,	N. E. by N. to N. N. W. very hazy over the
7	1	4	East,	light airs,	Land, 5 Boats in sight astern hull down stand-
8	2				ing to the Eastward.
9	2			Vble.	
10	2				A. M. Crew variously employed about sundry
11	3	4		N. W.	Jobs, and otherwise as most useful.
12	3				At Noon extremes of the Land from N. W. to N. E. by N. Cape Guadel N. by W. distance
1	3			West	from the shore 7 or 8 leagues, 6 Boats in sight
2	2	4		light breeze,	to the N. W. standing to the E. S. E.
3	2				Latitude Obs. 24° 47' 30' N.
4	2				P. M. Light breezes and fine Weather.
5	2			West	At 3 P. M. perceived the six Boats seen at
6			Standing to	light breeze	Noon standing out from the Land towards us
7			the N. E. in	from the S.	under all possible sail.
8			Chase.	Wd.	
9	2	4	E. S. E.	Vble.	At 5 perceived the Boats manoeuvering and
10	5	4		S. S. W.	speaking each other. Mustered at Quarters and
11	4			increasing,	prepared to receive them, the Boats still beaving
12	2			light air,	down to us within Gun-shot and shewing every
				Calm.	disposition to attack, shortened sail hauled our
					wind to the N. E. hoisted our Colours and fired
					a Gun, which was returned by a Bugala with-
					out any of them shewing Colours, they still
					standing on for our Quarter, fired our Larboard
					broad-side with round and Grape, wore Ship and
					fired the Starboard Guns, which was returned by
					a Bugala and a very large Trankey, perceiving
					we had gained the wind of them, they bore up,
					and stood to the North to join a Dow and two
					Trankeys made all sail in chase, firing what Guns
					would bear.
					Light breezes from the N. W. with smooth water.
					At Sunset under all possible sail, in chase of the boats but from the lightness of the Wind perceived they left us, at 7 30 left off chase and kept our Course again, having lost sight of the boats.

44 miles distance run per Log.

We have ourselves but little doubt as to the result, if the Nautilus had been fortunate enough to come up with them, but it is not with armed vessels, that they wage war, but with defenceless Merchant Vessels, were they can strike up their infernal yell, of Allah, Wahid, without, resistance.

Since this we have reports, of a fleet of threir boats cruizing off Diu, and the West coast of Guzerat, and that they have commenced their atrocities, by plundering some Natives boats and putting some of the Crew to death.

The ship Tlmandra, Captain Baigric for Ditto.
Ship Robarts, Captain Brown, for China.
Ship Duncan, Captain Stutely, for Bussorah.
Brig Fanny, Captain Smith. for Isle of France.

BENGAL SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

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— ship Medway, B. Wight, for London.
The ship Cochin, H. J. Greene, put back leaky.
The ship Futty Salam, arrived off Calcutta yesterday.

DIAMOND HARBOUR.

Remain the Phœnix, Astell, Coldstream, Cambridge, Europe, St. Julian and Fathel Berry.
Gone down the Norfolk.
The Maholar, on her way to Town.

KEDGEREE.

Remains the Hoomayon Shaw, outward bound.
Passed down the William.

NEW ANCHORAGE.

Remain the *Marchioness of Ely, Prince Regent, Warren Hastings, General Hewett, Asia, Dunira, Fort william* and *Fairlie.*

BOMBAY.

BIRTHS.—On Wednesday morning the 11th instant, the Honorable Mrs. Buchanan, of a Son.
On the 12th inst. The Lady of Capt. T. Dickinson of the Engineers of a Daughter.

BENGAL.

MARRIAGES.—21. At Calcutta, Lieutenant and Adjutant Hicks, to Miss Hennessy,

BIRTHS.—20. At Calcutta, Mrs. G. Shepherd, of a Son.

DEATHS.—At Cossgange, Lieutenant Colonel A. Pohlmann.

Madras Births and Deaths.

BIRTH.

At the Presidency, on Saturday morning the 25th Instant, Mrs. J. Bacon, of Daughter.

DEATHS.

At Bangalore, on the 17th instant, George Ross, Esq. Barrister at Law of the Inner Temple London, and of the Supreme Court of Judicature at Madras.

On the night of the 30th September, in Colonel M'Dowall's Camp near the Cassarbarry Ghaut, Lieutenant Colonel Mathew Stewart, of the 2d Battalion 13th Regiment, much regretted by his brother Officers.

At the Residency Hyderabad on the 16th October, the Infant Daughter of Henry Russell, Esq.

On Thursday, the 22d October, early in the morning, Mr. Avict Seth, aged 35 years—departed suddenly by a severe attack of Cholera Morbus,—he was a well known old inhabitant and Armenian Merchant at this Presidency,—leaving behind him a widow and six infant children, and a circle of relations and friends to bewail his untimely death.

Ceylon Births and Death.

BIRTHS.

At Colombo on the 28th Sept. the lady of Surgeon W. J. B. Parker, of H. M. 19th Regiment of a Daughter.

At Colombo on the 7th Instant the lady of V. W. Vanderstraaten Esq. of a son.

DEATH.

At Aipoot on the 1st instant, Lieutenant Charles Barbier, H. M. 2d Ceylon Regiment.

OBSERVER No. VIII.

"A thing made up of shreds and patchs."

Business of consequence having called me from home the publishing of my weekly paper necessarily stood still, but on returning home yesterday evening my factotum who serves me in the capacity of Massol, Cook, and Sepoy, told me I had been in great request and put at least a dozen letters into my hand, when having settled myself comfortably, in my old fashioned three cornered chair, I proceeded to inspect their contents, most of them however proved to be impertinent questions, one of them from an outstation asks if my first number, was not written by a Methodist, another asks me if she did not meet me on the Esplanade on Thursday evening, a third enquires if I really wear a flannel night Cap a fourth warns me to beware of personalities.

In answer to all this I shall only reply that confident of the purity of my intentions I shall proceed in my efforts as long as I think them likely to be productive of either instruction or amusement, and that my sole reasons for the undertaking are that, tho' I am well aware that all I can say is ten thousand times better said by my great predecessors, yet I am also aware not one in ten of those who peruse a newspaper would think of troubling themselves with the opinion of the Spectator, Tatler, or Guardian. Whilst therefore it will be my aim to touch of those local subjects which may render the Observer peculiarly fitted for an *Indian* Society, I shall continue that secrecy with respect to myself which I deem indispensable for the due fulfillment of my undertaking, and shall only assure my readers that I shall be happy to receive any communications, hints, or advice, which they may forward to my address, to be left at the office of this paper, begging them however to remember the rule by which I am guided.

"Nothing to extenuate or set down ought in Malice."

I shall now proceed to give a few of the letters alluded to.

MY DEAR MR. OBSERVER,

I care very little who you are, as long as you will but endeavour to find out some mode of preventing the misery I have to complain of, I am just arrived in this Country & have the honor to belong to the army, & being told the Deccan was the land to live in I got appointed to a corps there and set off with all my baggage to Panwell, accompanied by a Parsee Servant, who spoke English and being told that I should recommend myself to my Commanding Officer by using celerity, I told my Parsee to make haste and get a waggon, or cart, and bring my baggage to the first Stage, all of which he promised to do "if Master would give money to make pay" This I accordingly did and having been supplied by a friend to whom I was recommended with a good Arab Horse, as he said there were no coaches, I set off at speed having taken the precaution to write down as *pronounced*, the names of the places on the road. At the first place Choak, I waited till dark in the hopes of the arrival of my servant and seeing no prospect of him, or of being choaked with my dinner, I at last consented to eat some Apes, which a kind fellow of a Sepoy who was stationed there, had repeatedly offered to bring, but which from never having tasted the *monkey* species, could not bring myself to consent to, but hunger at last overcome my delicacy and to my no small joy and surprize he soon returned with a quantity of milk and a tolerable kind of cake somewhat of the appearance of a Pancake, which I now found was the monkey I had dreaded. I fell a sleep in a shed, and at day break after thanking

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my friendly Sepoy, and giving him a rupee, I followed his directions to the next place hoping my Parsee would soon make his appearance, here I was again indebted to a Sepoy for the same fare, and being naturally of young Rapids temperament, anxious to push on: I proceeded up the mountains but how my large Sea chests are to get up I cannot conceive. At the top I luckily fell in with a Gentleman travelling the same road, who was kind enough to take me under his care and it is lucky for me that he did so for I have heard nothing of my Parsee or Baggage since I left Panwell. I beg therefore Mr. observer you will send your scouts out to look for it, and in the mean time open an office and keep an Intelligent person, (perhaps you could get a steady Serjeant) whose duty it may be to convoy all of my class up this strange Country, and rely on it, you will receive the sincere thanks of all who are like me.

A. GRIFFIN.

I shall be happy to do all I can to serve my young friend who bears his miseries with so much good humour, and cannot but think he would have been better off had he fallen in with the ingenious Parsee who I understand a year or two ago undertook to convey two gentlemen just arrived in the country to their destination, and provide them with every thing, and in which trip tho' he carefull fulfilled his promise; he charged them a rupee a day for *Water*.

DEAR OBSERVER,

As a lover of your country you will be happy to hear that the times are improving fast. And our greatest fashionables not near so much *depressed* as they were a month or two ago, in fact there is every appearance of our once more becoming an *upright people*. Yours ever,

A. DANDY.

I shall be most happy to see many of my old friends looking me full in the face again, which the late *depression* has utterly prevented, I am credibly informed that Hump backs, high shoulders, and no necks, are going out of Fashion.

J.

MATHEMATICAL QUERY.

Wa have been requested to insert the following Query. From an Aerostat inflated with Hydrogen and elevated in the air tied to a line of 5400 yards long, a brass Europe pound weight, was (by a particular contrivance) made to fall and it descended to the Earth in 9½ seconds of time* what was the Angle of the Balloons altitude & its perpendicular height from the ground.

It is a fact that this weight fell upon the Beach near Capt. Bellassis's House, and buried itself 39½ inches in the sand and that its direction was in an Angle of 45°. Quere why did it not go perpendicularly down.

* The motion of bodies falling from rest is accelerated in proportion to the Squares of their distances, and the Momentum of the first second is always 16½ feet.

The Gazette.

WEDNESDAY, 18th NOVEMBER, 1818

By advices from Indore, we are informed that young Holkar, and his court, arrived there on the third instant, accompanied by the resident Mr. Wellesly, it is also mentioned that the party, who had started as pretenders to the Musnud, had been totally dispersed, by Holkars irregular horse, under the command of Captain Borthwick. This return of the young Prince to his capital under such favorable auspices will we hope restore tranquility, to this long disturbed country.

Accounts from the Gulf of Persia, brought by the Harriet state the arrival of the Hon'ble Company's Cruizer Benares at Muscat, on the 29th October and that she was to sail in a few days with the trade for Bushire, amongst which are the Kusrovie and Malabar of this port, from the notices we have collected concerning the Joasamees, we find they have ventured out of their own narrow seas which are too well protected by our Cruizers, which if reinforced we should think might prevent their return, but we augur, that the time is not far distant. when these lawless plunderers will meet their deserts, Ali Pacha, should he succeed in the capture of Khateef will most likely perform his promise of sending a Maritime force into the Persian Gulf, and if cordially assisted by the Imaum of Muscat, the downfall of the Wahabee power and the extinction of the Joasmee pirates is not for distant.

The Free Traders, Edward, Hannah, Robert Quarle, and Timandr, will follow in pretty quick succession about the end of the month.

We have still a few cases of Cholera, lurking about, on Friday a stout Parsee was taken off in a few hours, we regret to observe that it has made its appearance on the other side of the Peninsula, but from the precautions take by the Madras Government, for affording the most prompt medical assistanee, we trust that its reign will not be of long duration.

Our accounts from the outstations during this last week offer but little novelty. "Peace has resumed her reign, the harvest has been abundant the peasantry, protected by the mild influence of our government, resume their occupation, in the confidence of enjoying the produce of their fields, without fear of Pindaree invasion, or domestic plunder.

We learn from the Calcutta Journal that an American Brig, has arrived at that place, from America, as late as the 25th June, she does not appear to have brought any news of interest, and the question respecting the Floridas, remains as it was, many months ago. We are sorry to dissent from the intelligent Editor of that Journal in the conclusions, he has drawn respecting this affair and much as we respect Mr. Munro, we think his first wish appears to be the agrandisement of his country, at all events we believe that the Floridas, will be seized upon the first good opportunity. As to Spain she has no power to wage a vigorous maritime war with our Northern Americans, at least with as little chance of succeeding as if waged against ourselves.

We beg the Editor will forgive us for this little digression for we assure him it is made, with the most perfect cordiality, a few other errors have crept into his paper, for instance, in his statement of Bombay Arrivals & Departures the Vigilant, Asia Felix, and Amoody, are described as wearing the Arab Flag whereas they are *bona fide* English Vessels, and in our Register are so called, the name of the latter Vessel is Ahmedy, from Ahmed, the same as Ahmedabad. Among the commercial reports, it is stated that Ships have been taken up at Bombay for 16 £ 10, a Ton, it is true that one Ship was taken up, at that rate, and that the Cotton sent by her was of such a quality, as to have been purchased, at the rate of 281 Bombay rupees per Candy, but this argues no improvement, in our commercial relations, but merely a scarcity of Ships in the market.

The Madras papers contains long details of the gale of wind of the 25th instant, the particulars of which will be found under the Madras Head. We have often thought, that Ships who visit Madras road, at this time of the year, ought to be under the *surveilance* of the Master Attendant, & that they ought to be reported, morning and evening as being ready for sea and of course at single anchor, the Top Gallant masts, and rigging on deck, the Stunsail booms off the yards, and all the runing rigging, not necessary for the management of the topsails and courses unrove. The topsails close reeft, a Buoy on the Cable and the Captain on board. A Ship so prepared might go to sea at the commencement of the gale, (which is always from the northward) steer out about East and without meeting any accident, might fetch back to the roads, on the third day.

We are afraid that even the chance of the Castle Forbes, having been taken by a South American Privateer is but little, for we observe an American Brig has arrived in Bengal who was boarded by one from Buenos Ayres, so late as the 2d of August and were politely treated, and had such a capture taken place, it most likely would have been mentioned.

Among the festivities of the cold season we have heard mention made of a Masquerade, and a play (the Road to Ruin) we are informed is on the eve of rehearsal.

The accounts from Ceylon, of the 10th of October continue as satisfactory as we can wish, every day some capture or surrender of prisoners takes place.

Bengal.

CURRENT VALUE OF GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

BUY] Rs.	As.		[SELL. Rs.	As.
8	0	Six per Cent. Loan Promissory Notes Discount.	8	8

THE CALCUTTA JOURNAL, OCTOBER 23 1818.

Etawah.—We have received a private letter from this station which says that Colonel Jacob, an Armenian, who commands several Battalions in the service of Scindiah, had not long since, his Powder Manufactory struck with lightning and blown up, the explosion killing 30 persons within it, and several men and cattle at work in the fields, by the masses of masonry which were driven in all directions to the distance of two miles.

We have seen a letter from Prince of Wales's Island, of the date of the 9th of September, which states that the ship Helen, Captain W. Richardson, belonging to Messrs. Remington, Crawford and Co. of Bombay, which sailed from this port some time since for China, had encountered very heavy weather at sea, which obliged her to put into Penang to repair.

The letter states that while passing down the Bay of Bengal, in lat. about 16° N. the ship met with a severe gale from the S. S. W. which commenced on the 16th of August, and continued until the close of the 22d. The sea was high and turbulent, and caused the ship to labour so heavily, & strain herself so violently, that it became necessary to throw overboard several bales of cotton, and every thing that was on deck, in order to ease her in the sea; which made a complete breach over her.

On reaching Penang, 400 bales of cotton were landed, to lighten the burden of that portion of the cargo on her upper works, which were found to be opened, and required both caulking and new fastenings. These necessary repairs, and the replacing of sails blown away in the gale, were effected during the stay of the Helen at Penang, and at the date of the letter, Captain Richardson was about to prosecute his voyage to Canton.

The passengers in this ship from hence were Mr. Robinson, Mr. Magniac, and Mr. Dent, for China.

We are informed that the following vessels, after landing the Bengal Volunteers, under orders to proceed to Colombo, will convey from thence the 2d Battalion 20th Regiment Native Infantry to Prince of Wales island, to relieve the 1st Battalion now doing duty there, and bring them back to this Presidency.

Cornwallis,	Brown, at Sa	Rs. 15,500
Lady Kennaway,	Mee, ...	12,000
Mary Anne,	Webster, ...	12,500
Liverpool,	Green, ...	11,000
Heroine,	Gibson, ...	12,000
Boyne,	Ferguson, ...	14,000

The first division consisting of the Lord Hungerford, Boyne, Mary Anne, Liverpool, Aurora and Cornwallis will be dispatched with the troops, which will it is expected to embark on board their respective vessels from the Cooly Bazar on the 31st instant.

The Medical Board have recently transmitted circulars to all the Medical Officers of this establishment, for the purpose of obtaining accurate information on the subject of the epidemic which has so long and so destructively prevailed in various parts of India, to enable them to prepare a report of its rise, symptoms, and progress.

Hurkaru.—Oct. 24.

Madras.

OCTOBER,—31.

Our last Gazette had hardly issued from the Press, this day week, when the settlement was visited by the most tremendous hurricane, which has occurred in this part of India, within the memory of the oldest inhabitant—The detail of this dreadful storm are already before the public in the usual Journals of the week, so that our friends at the Presidency, can derive but little additional information from our columns—It is, however, due to our readers in the interior, to give some account to them of this calamity, with a brief notice of the principal circumstances deserving of record, that have since transpired.

Early on Saturday morning it blew a fresh gale from the Northward, which, though very severely felt, is not stated to have occasioned any serious damage either at sea or on shore,—at least, nothing in comparison to what was soon after experienced—About half past eight the weather became much more moderate, the wind subsided nearly to a calm, but suddenly shifted round to the South-east, whence it came on to blow in strong gusts, which presently increased to a furious hurricane, accompanied by heavy and incessant rain. For more than two hours the storm exerted its utmost fury, spreading destruction and desolation in every direction.—Trees being torn up by the roots, is usual in every every tempest; but at Madras, on this occasion, whole avenues have been laid prostrate.—The face of the Country bears quite an altered appearance—vegetation of every description has suffered most severely and young plantations are every where ruined—The roads and gardens, and the view in every direction, will long bear the marks of the last destructive storm—It would be an endless task to enumerate the mischief occationed by this awful visitation; and although but few lives are as yet known to have been lost, property to a very great amount must have been destroyed.

If such have been the effects of this calamity on Shore, how fatal must have been its progress at Sea—The whole of the shipping as enumerated in our last number, must all have been seriously damaged, and some totally lost. In the early part of the day, the Brig *Ruby* and *Lark*, were cast on shore to the Southward of the Fort, but the crews were saved,—and in the afternoon the Ship *Success*, was driven on shore near Royapooram. having in the morning been forced from her Anchors in Iskapilly roads.—and two days after the gale, the Brig *Fly* was thrown on shore southward of St. Thomé.

Soon after the commencement of the Gale, the *Castlereagh* and *Wanstead* (homeward bound) got under weigh and gained the offing; as did also the *Barkworth*, *Cornwall*, *Charlotte*, *Harriet* and the American Brig *Neptune*—A few shots were fired at the *Cornwall*, from the saluting battery before she slipped her cables and put out to sea. No certain tidings, for several days could be obtained of any of the abovementioned Ships, with the exception of the *Harriet* which returned to the roads on Tuesday, having suffered severely in the Gale—The Officers of that Ship state, that they saw on Sunday two Ships and a Brig, which had apparently sustained serious damage, the greater part of their masts and yards being gone,—and that soon after they lost sight of them in a squall.

A report having reached Madras that a Ship *then* conjectured to be the *Cornwall*, had foundered off Trevamboor, about 8 miles S. of Madras, Capt. Trescot of that Ship proceeded to the spot on Monday—About a mile from the shore he could discern with a spy-glass a few feet of the top of the Ship's mast above water--Having procured a Boat and Catamaran, Captain T. proceeded immediatly to examine the Wreck, and succee-

(*To be continued after the Poetry.*)

Poetry.

MR. MOORE'S NEW MUSICAL WORK.

The following playful lines are the subject of a beautiful design by STOTHARD, prefixed to Mr. MOORE's new Musical Work entitled "National Melodies," consisting of airs of all countries, Spanish, Sicilian, Hungarian, Indian, &c.

"A Temple to Friendship," said Laura, enchanted,
"I'll build in this garden—the thought is divine!"
Her temple was built, and she now only wanted
An image of Friendship to place on the shrine.
She flew to a sculptor, who set down before her
A Friendship, the fairest his art could invent,
But so cold and so dull, that the youthful adorer
Saw plainly this was not the idol she meant.
"Oh never," she cried, "can I think of inshrining,
"An image, whose looks are so joyless and dim;
"But you little God, upon roses reclining—
"We'll make, if you please, Sir, a Friendship of him.
So the bargain was struck; with the little God laden'
She joyfully flew to her shrine in the grove—
"Farewell," said the sculptor, "your not the first maiden
"Who came but for Friendship, & took away Love!"

FROM THE FUDGE FAMILY.

The Cause of France.

Yes—'twas a cause, as noble and as great
As ever hero died to vindicate;
A nation's right to speak a nation's voice,
And own no power but of the nation's choice?
Such was the grand, the glorious cause that now
Hung trembling on Napoleon's single brow;
Such the sublime ***** that pour'd,
In patriot eyes, a light around his sword,
Oh 'twas not then the time form tame debates,
Ye men of Gaul, when chains were at your gates;
When he, who fled before your chieftain's eye,
As geese from eagle on Mount Taurus fly,
Denounc'd against the land, that spurn'd his chain,
Myriads of swords to bind it fast again;—
Myriads of fierce invading swords, to track
Through your best blood his path of vengeance back;
When Europe's Kings, that never yet combin'd
But (like those upper stars, that, when conjoin'd
Shed war and pestilence) to scourge mankind,
Gather'd around, with host from every shore,
Hating Napoleon much, but freedom more,
And, in that coming strife, appall'd to see
The world yet left one chance for liberty:
No, 'twas not then the time to weave a net
Of bondage round your chief; to curb and fret
Your veteran war-horse, pawing for the fight,
When every hope was in his speed and might—
To waste the hour of action in dispute,
And coolly plan how freedom's *boughs* should shoot
When your invader's axe was at the *root!*
No, sacred liberty! that God, who throws
Thy light around, like his own sunshine knows
How well I love thee, and how deeply hate
All tyrants, upstart and legitimate—
Yet, in that hour, were France my native land,
I would have followed, with quick heart and hand,
Napoleon, Nero—ay, no matter whom—
To snatch my country from that damning doom,
That dreadless curse that on the conquer'd waits—
A conq'ror's Satrap, thron'd within her gates.

(*Continued from the third Page.*)

ded in bringing on shore with him a part of the top, and cap of the top-mast, with some pieces of wood which he cut off from the main and foremasts—It may be of consequence to state, that the main mast is of a peculair sort of wood, which grows on the Malay coast, and is generrlly used for masts at Penang—the foremast and bowsprit of Teak; and the top-mast of European Fir—The top of the masts and gratings are painted white—Three ships were in the morning of Saturday seen from Trevanboor drifting to the Southward with their masts still standing, but no sail set—As soon as it came on to blow from the Southward two of them were dimasted immediately, when they endeavoured to stand to the eastward—The third supposed to be the *Charlotte* went down, and dreadful to add, every soul on board must have perished?

Accounts have been received of the Arrival of the *Wanstead* at Cuddalore, and and of the *Castlereagh* as Sadras,—the latter is stated to have sustained very serious damage, but we are not possesed of the particulars.

The *Cornwall* returned to the roads yesterday evening, having sustained no other damage than the loss of her mizen-mast.

A few more particulars relative to the distressing events, of which we have given but a faint outline, will be found in the official documents which are subjoined—in addition to which, we copy the following interesting and judicious observations on the Barometer, from the Government Gazette.

The Barometer at 9 o'clock on Friday night, stood at 29, 80, Inches,—by sunrise next morning it had fallen to 29,52; and at 8 o'clock it was at 29,25---it is never so low as this, in ordinary gales of wind here---but in half an hour it had sunk to 29, 1, continuing to fall,—at 10 o'clock, during the calm, it was at 28,,78—his is a depression of the instrument we never saw before at Madras: at 11 o'clock the column had risen 25 hundredths of an inch—it continued rising and at 2 o'clock it was about the same elevation had been in the early part of the day. The Thermometer was 77 of Fahrenheit, at sun-rise---during the violence of the Southerly wind it continued at 74.

The Barometer is considered by many of little use in this part of the World; and the reason is, that the scale of its variation is very limitted compared with that in high Latitudes; but it is only necessary to know the Scale, & the effects of different states of the atmosphere upon it, to make it equally useful here, as in the regions at a great distance from the Equator—a sudden fall of two or three tenths of an inch, is as easily observed on this instrument, as the fall of as many inches,—and we never knew it fail. The fall of rain from sun-set on Friday to sun-set on Saturday was about five inches.

MADRAS COURIER.

NOVEMBER 3, 1818.

The *Lady Castlereagh* arrived at Sadras in a very melancholy state—Only her foremast and bowsprit were left standing; all her boats were swept off; her bulwarks and every thing on the upper deck were carried away; and she was otherwise much damaged; five men and a child had perished in the storm—It is said that the cargo is to be landed at Sadras, and that the Ship is to proceed to Trincomalie to be re-fitted—We understand that the *Wanstead* has arrived at Cuddalore, but we have not been able to learn whether she has sustained any serious damage. The *Barkworth* it may be expected would proceed on her voyage to Bombay, if not disabled.

We have not exactly aseertained how far the influence of the Storm extended, but we believe it did not reach so far as Pondicherry to the South. In the Storm of 1811, which, though longer in its duration, was not so violent, the extent over which its ravages were spread did not exceed fifty miles from Madras; and hurricanes of a violent nature do not in general extend very far—We trust therefore that we shall hear good accounts of the Vessels which left our Roads a few days before this calamity. We understand that the *Harriet* will proceed in a few days to Trincomalie for repairs.

We have much pleasure in giving publicity to the following Correspondence.

To J. BETHAM, Esq.

Superintendant of the Marine Police.

SIR, &c. &c.

I feel it a duty as well on part of my Officers as myself, to tender our most sincere thanks to you for the ardent and meritorious exertions that were made on Saturday evening last, to send off the Marine Police Boat, to the assistance of the *Success*, although the crew did not succeed in reaching the ship that night, they were by her sometime before day light the next morning, and I am happy to say rendered very important assistance in landing the Crew &c. with two Boats from the Master Attendant's Department. But as the Marine Police Boat was the first along side the ship, and the only Boat seen making its way towards the *Success* on Saturday evening, which was of great consolation to the unfortunate sufferers who were obliged to remain on board all night, while the sea was breaking over and into the ship under the expectation of her going to pieces every hour, to see that some were using endeavours to afford them assistance.

I certainly think the Crew of the first Boat viz. the Marine Police Boat, are deserving of some reward as an encouragement on such occasions, which I should be extremely happy to contribute to in any manner you may be pleased to point out.

I am Sir,
Your most obliged and obedient Servant,
(*Signed*) F. PATRICK.

Madras, 27th October 1818.

To CAPTAIN PATRICK,

of the late Ship Success

DEAR SIR,

Your letter of the 27th Instant, conveying your sentiments and those of your Officers on the conduct of the Crew of the Marine Police Boat, is very gratifying to me, and accords fully with those with which I felt myself impressed towards them.

I duly appreciate your offer of rewarding them, but as they are already under the favourable consideration of Government, whom I have had the honour of addressing on the subject, they cannot fail of meeting with a suitable reward.

I am, Dear Sir,
Your most obedient Servant,
(Signed) J. BETHAM.
M. P. OFFICER.

MARINE POLICE OFFICE,
30th October 1818.

ROBERT BURNS.

The admirer of Robert Burns sat down yesterday to an excellent dinner in the City of London Tavern—the Duke of York in the Chair. His Royal Highness was supported on the right by Mr. Boswell, M. P. and on the left by Mr. Rush, the American Minister.

After the cloth was removed, the King, the Prince Regent, the Queen, and the Members of the Royal Family, were drank with appropriate honours.

On the Duke of York, and the Army being drank,

Mr. BOSWELL said, he needed not to apologize for proposing a name which could not be separated from the British Army. That Army had acquired immoral glory, and the claims of his Royal Highness to a distinguished share in that honour would be allowed by all.

The Duke of YORK begged leave to return his best thanks, and to express how very sensible he was of the honour which had been done him in associating his name in so flattering a manner with the Army. He was sure he whs speaking the sentiments of the Army, ween he said that they would always have the greatest pride in meriting the approbation of their Sovereign, and the good-will of their fellow subjects.

On success to the Fortunes of the Family of Burns being drank.

Mr. ROBERT BURNS, the son of the Poet, returned in the name of the family of Burns, their greateful thanks for the distinguished honour which had been done them. The respectable assembly which he now addressed could easily conceive what must be the feelings of a son of Burns on so distinguished an honour being shown to the memory of his father [applause].

Mr. BOSWELL said, he was confident that in rising to propose the following toast he should have the approbation of the room. From the most humble situation in life Burns had risen to the highest celebrity; and his works were equally the delight of the Cottage and the Palace. It was a high honour to Scotland in general, and to the country to which he belonged in particular, to have given birth to so great a genius. It was the wish of many of the admirers of the Post, that a memorial of so celebrated an individual should be erected at the place of his birth. A number of individuals had subscribed towards such a monument, but their contributions were still inadequate to this object. He concluded with proposing the health of all the admirers of the Bard who had contributed towards a monument to the Poet at the place of his birth.

Mr. BOSWELL then proposed Mr. Rush, the American Minister, and the Admirers of the Poet in the United States of America.

Mr. RUSH begged leave to return his best thanks for the gratification which he felt in being admitted to this Meeting, and for the honour which had been done to the American Admirers of Burns. The Strains of Burns were alike intelligible to the people of all nations; and the representative of another nation might therefore with perfect propriety, participate in the honours shewn to the memory of Burns. In the nation which he represented, his works were universally circulated, and in the name of that nation, he drank success to the object of the Meeting.

Mr. BOSWELL then proposed, as a mark of gratitude to the individuals who had done honour to the Bard and his remains, the health of the Subscribers towards building a Monument in honour of the Poet at Dumfries.

Mr. FINLAY proposed their invaluable Friend Mr. Boswell, to whom they were indebted for bringing together this assembly.

Mr. BOSWELL said, it was enough for the Gentlemen assembled there that day to see an advertisement; on seeing this advertisement, they came spontaneously forward, from a desire to do honour to the Bard.

Mr. DUNLOP proposed the health of General Dunlop, not only for his services to his country, but because his mother was the patron of Burns, when patronage was of consequence to him.

General DUNLOP returned thanks for the honour done to his deceased relation, and for thus associating his name with that of the brightest ornaments of Scotland.

The following among other Subscriptions were announced:—

Charles Forbes, Esq	£21 0
W. Dundas, Esq.	5 5
General Dunlop	5 5
K. Finlay, Esq.	5 5
——Douglas, Esq.	5 5
The Laird of Mc Naughten	5 5
R. L. Ross, Esq.	5 5
D. C. Farley, Esq.	5 5
Mr. Murdoch, the Friend and Tutor of Burns	1 1

Several Subscriptions were received from Gentlemen belonging to the United States of America. On the whole we should conceive the Subscriptions received while we were present must have amounted to upwards of 300l.

The evening was spent in the utmost conviviality. A number of songs of the Poet were sung in character, by Messrs. Sinclair, Broadhurst, &c.

SPORTING INTELLIGENCE.

EPSOM RACES, WEDNESDAY, MAY 27.

The Annual Sports on the Downs commenced this day; the weather was propitious, and the Course in most admirable condition. The company, as usual on the first day, was not so fashionable or numerous as on the Derby and Oaks days, which succeed. Every usual attendance, such as gambling-tables, showmen, pickpockets, and every other description of attendants at races, were numerous, but seemingly had not commenced their respective avocations. The day's sport (which was as follows) was not interrupted by any accident:—

The Woodcot Stakes of 30gs. each h. ft. for two-year old colts, 8st. 6lb. and fillies 8st. 3lb. the last half mile.

D. of York's ch. f. by Granicus . . . 1
Mr. Roger's b. c. by Haphazard . . . 2
Mr. Gardiner's ch. c. by Haphazard . 3
Mr. Walsh's b. f. Eleanor 4
Mr. Pearce's b. f. Coral 5

5 to 1 agst. the winner.—A good race; won by half a length.

A Sweepstakes of 10gs. each, with 20gs, added from the Race Fund, the winner to be sold for 450gs. if demanded, &c.

Mr. Page's b. c. Dr. Busby, 4 yrs. old . 1
D. of Rutland's Rhoda, 5 yrs. old. . 2
Mr. Turner's b. f. Tell-Tale, 3 yrs. old 3
Mr. Walker's Sidrophel 4

5 to 2 agst. the winner.—A good race; won by three-fourths of a length.

Sweepstakes of 10gs. each, with 10gs. added from the Race Fund.

D. of Rutland's b. c. by Selim, 5 yrs old 1
Mr. Butler's b. c. Prince Coburg, 4 yrs. old 2
Mr. Copper's b. c. Screw, 3 yrs. old . . 3
Mr. Boult's Common Driver, 3 yrs. old 4
Mr. William's b. c. by Haphazard, 3 yrs. old 3

This was a well contested race, and won in fine style by a length.

[*Morning Chronicle*,—*May* 28.

One of the Paris Papers mentions the following circumstance:—"The King of Denmark, who in his morning audiences receives every class of persons, and converses with each individual on the nature of his demand, has undergone a danger which has alarmed all the inhabitants of Copenhagen. A man subject to paroxysms of mental alienation was seen to approach the King with the worst intentions. Happily the attendants noticing his wild manner, seized on him. In his pockets were found surgical instruments, and he was discovered to have been formerly a barber. His Majesty made no alteration in his usual habits, and the people, crowding around him in his customary airing, gave him the most affecting testimonies of their devotion.

PRUSSIAN STOCK.—A considerable fall has lately taken place in the price of Prussian Stock. The New Loan of 3,000,000l. which was contracted for at 78, rose to 85, but is now at 81.

Courier.—June 17th

BOMBAY.—PRINTED FOR THE *PROPRIETORS*, BY M. D. CRUZ, IN APOLLO STREET
WHERE ADVERTISEMENTS, ESSAYS, POETICAL PIECES, ARTICLES OF INTELLIGENCE, &C. &C. WILL BE THANKFULLY RECEIVED
Gentlemen about to change their stations, are requested to give notice to the PRINTER, who will pay due attention to their Orders

SUPPLEMENT TO THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

Wednesday, 18th November 1818.

HOUSE OF LORDS, MAY 27.

Judgment was given in two Appeals.

The Negociable Securities Bill, the Tobacco Importation Bill, the Commissioners of the National Debt Bill, the Navy Prize Money Bill, the Lottery Bill, the Vinegar Duties Bill, the East India Marriages Bill, the Irish Partnerships Bill, some Local and Private Bills, were brought up from the House of Commons by Sir Samuel Romilly, Mr. Brogden, Mr. Alderman Wood, Sir James Graham, and other Members, and read a first time.

Mr. Maitland, from the East India House, presented a Resolution of the Court of Directors regarding Pensions, and Mr. Cobb an account from the Trustess of Margate Harbour and Pier.—Ordered to lie upon the Table.

Several Petitions were presented in favour of the Education of the Poor Bill, which were ordered to lie upon the Table, and one from Cotton Spinners in the West of Yorkshire against the Cotton Factories Bill, was ordered to be referred to the Committee upon the Bill.

The Regency Amendment Bill was read a third time and passed, and sent to the House of Commonse for their concurrence.

On the third reading of the Bank Restriction Bill, the Earl of Lauderdale moved the insertion of a new preamble, stating the advances made by the Bank to Government, the Mint Regulations, &c. to be the cause that rendered the continuance of the Restriction necessary, and declaring the expediency of limiting the Restriction to six weeks after the commencement of the next Session of Parliament. This preamble was negatived, as was also another amendment moved by his Lordship, and a proviso moved by Lord Holland, to put an end to the operation of the Act in the event of the price of gold falling to 3l. 17s. 6d. per ounce, and an amendment moved by Lord King.

The Bill was then read a third time and passed.

POOR LAWS.

The Earl of SHAFTESBURY reported the Poor Laws Amendment Bill.

The Earl of CARNARVON proposed an Amendment, to give Magistrates a power to relieve paupers, in case of a Select Vestry not meeting, as well as in the case of urgency mentioned in the Bill, but withdrew it in order to propose it in the third reading.

The Earl GROSVENOR moved to strike out the clause authorizing the levying the Poors' Rate, in certain cases, upon the owners of houses instead of the occupiers, which, he contended, was an inroad upon the great principle of the Poors' Rate, which was, that it should fall upon those who had the greatest interest in lessening the pressure of it, and who being upon the spot, had the means of exerting themselves for that purpose. Instead of this, the operation of the clause by laying the Rate upon the landlords, who in nine cases out of ten, lived at a distance from the place where the Rate was expended, all interest in lessening the Rate was taken away, and thus instead of lightening the pressure, which was the great object of the Legislature, it would be materially increased. His Lordship also thought the Parish Vestries Bill too aristocratical, though he was aware there was a petition presented in favour of it from the Parish of St. Giles's, which could not be considered very aristocratical. But these Bills came up so late in the Session, that there was no time to give them sufficient consside-ration, and he regretted much that so little had been done with a view to the great object of amending the laws in regard to the poor. His Lordship concluded by moving to omit the clause he had alluded to, and calling upon the Noble and Learned Lord on the Woolsack to support the motion.

The LORD CHANCELLOR observed, upon the whimsicality of being called upon for support by the Noble Earl, with whom he had not agreed on any political subject for some years past, but declared himself hostile to the clause, and remarked upon the extraordinary provision which rendered the stewards of owners of houses who happened to be resident (their principals residing at a distance), liable for the amount of Poors' Rate; though they had not received the rents.

Lord REDES DALE objected strongly to the clause as worded. By leaving an option to assess or not the owners of houses rated as described in the Bill; an opening was left for the operation of partiality and injustice, which he feared would too frequendly take place; he therefore, if this clause was to remain in the Bill, should feel it requisite, that instead of being left optional the assessment upon the owners instead of the occupiers, should extend to all houses rated as mentioned in the Bill. Inconveniences respecting not being able to collect the rates from small houses, might have arisen in large towns, but he objected to the clause on the ground of its legislating for the whole Kingdom for the sake of particular inconveniences. There was another consideration also tending to shew the injurious effects of this clause, he meant as relating to cottages, which were the great link of connection between the poorer classes of society and the higher ranks. Cottages were built for the accommodation of the poor, by the proprietors of the land, at an expence which the rent paid would be no compensation for, but if he was to be rated for these cottages there would be direct interest created on the part of the landlord to deprive the poor of this accomimodation, or to let the cottage without any land attached to it, and it must be well known, that the attaching a piece of land to a cottage was attended with the greatest advantages.

The Earl of HARDWICKE defended the clause, on the ground of the evasions practised in large towns, with respect to small houses, in regard to the payment of rates.

The Earl of LIVERPOOL agreed that there were great inconveniences, arising from the evasions of the rates in several large towns, which it was highly expedient to remedy; but the objection of his Noble and Learned (Lord Redesdale) as to giving an option of rating the owners was, he thought, unanswerable, and, therefore he supported the alteration proposed upon that head. With respect also to cottages, he coincided with what had been stated by his Noble and Learned Friend, & thought some words might be introduced to obviate the difficulty, by enacting a higher rent than 4l., below which there should be no assessment.

Lord REDESDALE thought the better way would be, to enact that the clause should not operate in parishes below a certain amount of population, unless they formed parts of towns.

Lord HOLLAND thought this the most intelligible mode of amendment, but still objected to the clause.

After some further conversation, the first amendment moved by Lord Redesdale, for making it imperative to assess the owners of all houses (under a certain rate) instead of occupiers, was put, and agreed to.

A conversation then took place, as to whether the second amendment of Lord Redesdale should be put, for exempting from the operation of the clause parishes under a certain amount of population. In the question upon the clause, the Earl Grosvenor and Lord Holland stated that their objections to the clause would still remain, though the amendment was carried. The Lord Chancellor and the Earl of Lauderdale thought the objection to the clause might be, perhaps, done away by the adoption of the amendment. It was at length insisted that the clause must be put, as amended, and the House divided.—

Contents	22
Not-Contents . . .	6
Majority . .	16

On our re-admission we found Lord REDESDALE proposing a proviso to the clause, that its operation should not extend to Parishes, unless they had a population of at least 4000, except they formed part of any city or town, the population of which was at least 10,000.

Some conversation took place upon this proposition, it being observed that some parishes were partly in a town and partly country parishes, and that the population of some country parishes exceeded 4,000.—Lord Montford stated, as an instance, the parish of Chertsey, in Surrey, the population of which was at least 5,000.

It was at length agreed that the consideration of the clause should be deferred till the third reading, which was fixed for to-morrow.

The Earl of SHAFTESBURY reported the Parish Vestries Bill, the amendments in which were agreed to, and the third reading ordered for to-morrow.

On the motion of the Earl of HARDWICKE, an Address was ordered to be presented to the Prince Regent, praying for the Return made to the General Assembly of the Church of Scotland, respecting the state of the Poor in that part of the United Kingdom.

ALIEN BILL.

Lord Viscount SIDMOUTH moved the second reading of the Alien Bill, observing, that he understood it would better suit the convenience of the Noble Lords to debate the principle of the Bill upon the question for going into the Committee. He should therefore postpone his statement of the grounds and object of the Bill till Monday, when he proposed that the Bill should be committed.

Lord HOLLAND did not wish to interfere with the understanding for postponing the discussion, if such an understanding had taken place; but he wished it to be distinctly understood, that he should feel it his duty to give his decided opposition to the Bill.

After a short conversation the Bill was read a second time, and committed for Monday.

HOUSE OF COMMONS, MAY 27.

BANKRUPT LAWS.

Mr. J. SMITH rose, in pursuance of his notice, to call the attention of the House to the subject of the Bankrupt Laws.—In the last Session, a Petition had been presented from a large body of mercantile men complaining of the grievances suffered by the commercial world from the imperfections of these laws. In the Committee, which the House had appointed on that subject, those grievances and many others had been proved; and the inefficacy of the present Bankrupt system, and the necessity of revising it, had been incontrovertibly demonstrated. The Committee had had the benefit of the opinions of some gentlemen high in their profession, and of the most respectable private characters. Their names would be known to every Member of the House—he meant Mr. Basil Montagu, Mr. Cooke, and Mr. Cullen. Mr. Montagu had been 20 years Commissioner of Bankrupts; Mr. Cooke nearly as long; and Mr. Cooke had also been a considerable time in the Commission. Mr. Montagu stated, that in the City of London, there were persons who made a trade of proving false debts on the estates of Bankrupts, receiving sums of money for the practice of this fraud. Mr. Cooke spoke not so strongly; but Mr. Cullen made use of this strong language—that the majority of Commissions of Bankruptcy might be considered conspiracies between the Bankrupt and the petitioning Creditor to defraud all the rest. They had another still higher authority—that of the Lord Chancellor, who had said, after animadverting on a case in 1801," unless the Court holds a strong hand over a Bankruptcy, particularly as administered in this country, it is itself accessary to as great a nuisance as any known in the land, and known to pass under the forms of its laws. He should now state the leading point in which amendments of the Bankrupt Laws were proposed by the Committee. The first question was, as to the description of persons who should be subject to the Bankrupt Laws. This was now not regulated by any general rule. An innkeeper was not subject to the Bankrupt Laws; but if he sold a pot of porter out of his house, he became subject to them. There was a case lately, in which a gentleman who kept a pack of hounds and was in the habit of buying dead horses to feed them, and who happened to sell the skins of these carcases, was declared subject to the Bankrupt Laws. A person engaged in mines, and on that account requiring credit by bills of exchange to the amount of hundreds of thousands of pounds, was not subject to the Bankrupt Laws, but if he bought or sold a bushel of ore, he became liable to them. The Committee, therefore, recommended that the Bankrupt Laws should be extended to all whose dealings require that credit should be obtained by bills of exchange or otherwise; and that persons who are not generally so engaged, should not be subject to the Bankrupt Laws, in respect of occasional or casual acts of buying and selling. The next regulation of importance was as to Acts of Bankruptcy. The Act of Bankruptcy, on which Commissions were at present generally issued was, the debtor denying himself to the creditor, to avoid a demand for debt. It was evident that this must be done in concert with the debtor, and if he did not wish to become a bankrupt, there was no way but by arresting him, and keeping him in prison two months; but as it was no difficult matter to obtain bail, he might avoid being imprisoned so long, that in the mean time he might pay the debts of his own family or friends, and only go into the Gazette when all his property was disposed of or dissipated. The Committee had though it desirable that traders believing themselves to be insolvent, or not having the present means of paying their debts, should be permitted to subscribe and lodge with the Secretary of Bankrupts a declaration thereof, which should be advertised in the Gazette, and thenceforth be deemed an Act of Bankruptcy. The Committee had also thought that it would be beneficial, if the following additions were made to the Acts of Bankruptcy now established by law, viz.—

"General stoppage of payment for seven successive days.

"Being absent from home thirty days, without making provision for bills of exchange, promissory notes, or ordinary payments, becoming due.

"That after notification in writing left at the House of a trader twice repeated, allowing a period of seven days between each, informing him of a writ having been issued, his not entering an appearance, or putting in bail within nine days after the third notice; and in case the bail shall be excepted to, then not justifying bail in due time after such exception, such trader should be deemed not to have put in bail within the meaning of this regulation; provided such trader shall be within the United Kingdom at the time the first notice shall have been so left.

"A trader staying abroad to defeat or delay his creditors, although he may not have gone abroad with that intention.

"A trader remaining in prison upon civil process for fourteen days."

Other regulations were proposed respecting Warrants of Attorney and Deeds of Trust, with which he would not then trouble the House. The next point he should mention was, an improvement in the regulation for securing the effects, books, and papers of the Bankrupt. The messenger was now appointed by the Solicitor of the Bankruptcy, and thus if that Solicitor had a leaning towards the bankrupt, the taking possession of the property was merely nominal. The messenger himself, in fact, did not take possession at all,

but a poor fellow was put in the house at 3s. a day, who did nothing, and who merely lived with the servants of the bankrupt, if he was in easy circumstances. He should propose that the messengers should be made independent of the Solicitors. Another grievance in the present system was, the facility of proving debts on a bankrupt's estate. One of the Commissioners had stated, that the whole proof of a debt was the walking to Guildhall and taking an oath. He did not attribute blame to the Commissioners; considering the manner in which they were encumbered, it was surprising that they did so well. Guildhall, on a busy day, could be compared to nothing but a cock-fight; it was difficult any scene could be conceived of greater confusion. This facility of proving debts led to perpetual perjury. As to the conduct of the business of the Commissioners, the Committee was of opinion, that though regulations would be advantageous, the power of making them would be in the hands of the Commissioners themselves, especially if additional room could be obtained for their accommodation. It was also proposed, that the particulars of any debt proposed to be proved should be delivered in to the Commissioners four days prior to the proving [hear!]. It was also proposed, that a Registry should be established, to contain all information respecting Bankruptcies, to which the public might apply. He should also propose to give the Commissioners the power of striking off debts which had been improperly proved; for at present, if a debt was admitted though it was discovered that it was a bad one two minutes after, the Commissioners had no power to expunge it, except on petition to the Chancellor—a remedy often worse than the disease. He proposed to arm the Commissioners with this power. The next provision he should mention was respecting the nomination of Assignees. In Scotland, the provisions of the law respecting the sequestration of Bankrupt's effects, were perfection itself, compared with the law in this country. A Bill on that subject had been brought in by the late Mr. Horner and some other Members, which had been imitated in the provisions he proposed. Two or three assignees were now appointed by the majority of the creditors who were placed in a most unpleasant situation. As many Bankruptcies were concerted, the Bankrupt might at any time turn round on the Assignees and prove the invalidity of the commission. The assignees were then liable to be called on to refund all the sums which they had received and expended, and also open to actions for interfering with the Bankrupt's property. A man in this situation, not 10 days ago, had been cast in an action in 500l. damages, and an execution had been put in his house on the judgement. He proposed that a new officer should be appointed by the creditors, subject to the approbation of the Commissioners, who this agent should give security for good conduct, and be remunerated for his trouble. The next point and, that of the greatest importance, was the facility with which dishonest bankrupts obtained their certificates, and the absence of discrimination between the culpable and the unfortunate. Persons had been known to prove debts to a great amount, to be able to join in granting a certificate, and it was rather more easy for a fraudulent than an honest bankrupt to obtain it. To elucidate what the law was he should state a case in which a bankrupt had been known to have had 17,000l. a short time before—and being asked to explain how he spent it, answered very truly, that he had spent it in different sorts of profligacy and debauchery, which he detailed. Yet he had his certificate, and by law was entitled to it. He proposed to enact, that every certificate should be signed by 4-5ths of the creditors in number and value, and it should be made a part of the duty of the Commissioners to inquire into the previous conduct of the bankrupt in contracting his debts.—Another point which it was important to consider, was the capital punishment denounced against bankrupts in certain cases. Much had been said, and in his opinon, very justly, against the general efficacy of severe punishments in the prevention of crime; but in this case there was proof, ample proof, of that inefficacy; for the penal law had produced no good effect, but rather the contrary. A better system should therefore be devised. He also thought that a liberal allowance should be made to bankrupts, in order to encourage them to assist their assignees in the recovery of debts. This allowance should, in his opinion, be equal to five percent. upon the total amount of the dividend, or such farther per centage as the Commissioners of Bankruptcy should, upon a consideration of all the circumstances of the case, think it proper to award; but that in no case should the allowance to any bankrupt exceed 2000l. This allowance might appear to some persons rather too much, but to those who were acquainted with the number and the nature of bankruptcies, and how much depended upon the activity and zeal of bankrupts in the recovery of debts, that sum would be deemed comparatively immaterial. It was, in fact, in many instances, quite immaterial, considering the extent of the debts due to a bankrupt, and what aid he could afford in their recovery. Here the Honorable Gentlemen again referred to the evidence of Mr. Cullen, and from which it was evident that the system for managing the business of the Commissioners of Bankruptcy required considerable improvement; the business was, in fact, very ill managed at present. This he said with regard to London; but in the country the system was grossly defective; for while the Commissioners of Bankruptcy were in the former appointed by a Judge competent to decide upon their qualifications, in the latter the Commissioners were selected by the Solicitor of the Commission, this Solicitor being probably influenced in his selection by a calculation upon those who might have an opportunity afterwards of appointing himself to a Commission of the same nature. The latter system was liable to such objection, that Lord Rosslyn some years ago issued a list of those legal Gentlemen from among whom eligible persons might be selected for Commissioners of Bankruptcy in the several large districts throughout the country. But when it was proposed to the present Chancellor to appoint Commissioners of Bankruptcy in those districts, he rejected the proposition, from an impression of its impropriety—nay, his Lordship declined even to fill up the vacancies occasioned by death in the list promulgated by the order of Lord Rosslyn. The Honourable Member, according to our understanding, proposed that the trial of Commissions of Bankruptcy in the country should be put an end to altogether, and that such trials should take place exclusively in London. Such an arrangement might be deemed incouvenient, but he was fully assured that it would be productive, on the whole, of much less expence and more justice. These were the views of the Committee of which he had the honour to be a Member, and which had been sitting about two years, during which they had investigated the subject with all the diligence in their power. If it were said that he ought to have brought forward the subject at an earlier period of the Session; he should state in his justification and that of the Committee, that the proposition was not delayed longer than appeared necessary to enable the Committee to complete its labours. The subject was found by the Committee to be attended with great difficulties; to be involved, indeed, in such legal subtleties, that the employment of solicitor was felt to be indispensible. They had acordingly employed Mr. Freshfield, from whom they had received the most important assistance [hear, hear!]. The Committee had in the course of its inquiries directed its attention to Ireland, and upon consulting several Irish Gentlemen, they found that the sister island was not merely as ill off as this part of the United Kingdom, but really rather worse. He understood, however, that it was the intention of that part of the Administration which was connected with Ireland, to propose, for the benefit of that country, any law which might be adopted upon the subject, and found advantageous in England. The Honourable Member concluded with moving for leave to bring in a Bill for altering & amending the Bankrupt Law.

Sir J. NEWPORT observed, that the Bankrupt Law, which was rather a novel system in Ireland, was found so injurious in that country, that the wish of the reflecting and honest part of the people was rather to have the law abolished altogether, than submit to it in its present state—that it would be better to have no law at all than such a law as they had at present. It was, in fact, impossible that any system of commerce or fair credit could go on, or that fraud could be guarded against, under such a system as the Bankrupt Law in Ireland was at present.

Mr. WROTTESLEY expressed his approbation of the object of the Honourable Mover. As to the conduct of the Commissioners of Bankruptcy, in London, he was, as a Commissioner, able to say, that it was impossible for these Commissioners to get through their business, from the want of adequate accommodation. Guildhall was found extremely inconvenient, and therefore recommended the purchase of Furnival's Inn, for the accommodation of the Commissioners; this Inn having been lately bought by an acquaintance of his, who was willing—who had, indeed, offered to dispose of it.

Mr. LOCKHART and Mr. FINLAY bore testimony to the meritorious diligence of the Honourable Mover. The latter we understood to recommend an assimilation of the law of this country to that of Scotland, upon the subject of bankruptcy.

The motion was agreed to.

A Message from the Lords stated their Lordships' assent to the Paper Duty Bill and the Bank Restriction Bill without any amendments; and also that their Lordships had passed a Bill for amending the Regency Act, to which they required the assent of that House.

REGENCY BILL.

Lord CASTLEREAGH rose to move the first reading of the Regency Bill, observing that it was his intention also to move that it should be printed, and that the second reading shou d be fixed for Monday.

Mr. BROUGHAM observed, that he had given notice of a motion for Monday, upon the subject of Charitable Funds, which, from its importance would, he apprehended, occupy the whole of the day. But as the motion of the Noble Lord would interfere, he would postpone his motion until Tuesday, hoping the Honourable Baronet, whose motion upon the subject of parliamentary Reform stood for that day, would consent to postpone it.

TO THE LIVERY OF LONDON.

GENTLEMEN—As the time approaches when your Representatives in Parliament will have to surrender their trusts, it may not be amiss, in the language of trade, to balance their old accounts, before you open a new one with them or any others.

I submit to you the propriety of altering their description, and that, in future, they should be called Septennial Rulers, instead of Representatives, as some of them constantly assert their independence of your instructions. It follows, that your intercourse with them for seven years after they are elected, must be by humble petition, which warrants the title of Rulers or Governors. Judge Blackstone says, "The greatest superiority any man can obtain over another is to make laws by which he shall be bound." They say to obey your voice in Common Hall would fetter their consciences. Although Lord Coke says, "It is the custom of Parliament when any new device is moved for in Parliament on the King's behalf, for his aid or the like, to say they dare not agree with it without conference with their counties." And Sir Robert Clayton, one of the Members for the City in 1681, upon the debate on the Exclusion Bill, says, "It has been an antient usage that Members have consulted their cities, boroughs, and counties on any thing of weight; the practice was good, and I wish it was continued. We can discharge our trust no better than in observing the direction of those who sent us hither." As this doctrine is now said to be obsolete, if the Commons should vote a Republic and pull down the King and Lords, we could only petition them to restore the Constitution. However, admitting every thing they claim as their rights when elected, it is of vast importance to understand their principles before they are elected, or it may be too late then to rectify your mistake. As they all profess a warm attachment to the Constitution, let us discuss the true meaning of the word, and inquire a little into that obnoxious term, Reform, and having descended into the mass of citizenship, they cannot suspend their opinions for the debates at St. Stephen's. You know it is a great crime, amounting to High Treason, to attempt to subvert the Constitution. It must doubtless be a great virtue to support and improve it. But we must not be imposed upon by spurious pretences. The British Constitution cannot be supposed to stifle the just complaints of the people, and to protect abuses as glaring as the sun at noon day. No, we must look steadily for that Constitution which was obtained by the best blood of our ancestors, and settled at the Glorious Revolution of 1688. It requires no logic to prove that the Constitution cannot mean liberty and despotism at the same time. And yet the Justices in Cumberland offered King James 11. their lives and fortunes to support the Constitution, when the Prince of Orange sailed from Holland. "They say the unexpected news of the intended invasion of the Dutch fleet fills us with all horror and amazement. That any nation should be so transcendently wicked as groundlessly to interrupt the peace and happiness we enjoy." If they were right, Lord Somers and the Cavendishes were unconstitutionalists, and ought to have been beheaded.—Let us try the question negatively and positively. The Constitution of England was not supported by the Normans who directed our law proceedings to be carried on in the French Language, to obliterate the maxims of Alfred and our Saxon ancestors. It was not much regarded by their successors, unless when it was enforced by the swords of the Barons. The Tudors knew no law but their own will. The Stuarts were driven away for its violation. The Jacobites of George I. and II. could not admire it, as they wished to bring them back to the Throne. In our own times Lord Camden ruled that the Minister who issued general warrants did not understand it. And Lord Chatham and Mr. Pitt thought the authors of the American war, taxation without representation, were not very friendly to its principles. The promoters of the French war pretended it was to preserve the Constitution, but many persons have thought it was to perserve abuse and put down reform. Mr. Reeves, chairman of the Society for King, Lords and Commons, was ordered to be prosecuted by the Commons for a work which implied that the King and Lords could carry on the Constitution without them. Who then have been or are now the true friends of the Constitution?—why those who have opposed tyranny, and obtained the great land marks of liberty and its securities, Magna Charta, the Petition of Right, the Act of Settlement, and the Revolution of 1688. And those now who revere the memory of the Hampdens, the Russels, and the Sydneys, and the retail draper, Francis Jenks, whose exertions and imprisonment obtained the Habeas Corpus Act, not forgetting the Barnards and Beckfords, who nobly supported the rights of their fellow citizens. Look at the conduct of some of your old Members, total silence about the principles of the Constitution or the brave men who suffered in its cause—loud professions of loyalty to the King, and generally some attempts to identify his Ministers with that respect you owe the Sovereign. Let us tell them that the King is not the Constitution; he is the head of the Executive Government, and one of the estates of the Realm. But there may be persons, like the tools of James the IId, attached to him and his wages while he can keep possession, and yet decided enemies of the Constitution. Beware of that smooth talk that says all is well, innovation is dangerous; to reform a rotten borough means Revolution, except when the House of Commons have fits of reform, and the right of voting in Shoreham and other places is open to the hundred on account of bribery—they tell you many good men represent these boroughs, that you should confide in the wisdom of Parliament, while they imprison Ferguson for trafficking in seats, and suffer Lord Castlereagh to go at large.—The Livery of London have often been called a rabble, because the honest shouts of free citizens are offensive to the ears of a Tory Gentleman. It certainly would be a much quieter business to surrender your rights to the Court of Aldermen to select four out of their own body. The people are often told to reform themselves, which is good advice, but it would be better if it was accompanied with example. Why should not the Members of the House of Commons take the Bribery Oath; what then would be the value of a Seat? The enemies of Reform ask if the people are agreed about any plan of Reform. Certainly not. They are not bound to agree except upon the grievance. The Parliament never waits for the people to agree about taxes. Upon that subject they shut their doors against Petitions. The people would not be likely to agree without a national meeting of delegates, and that would be deemed a Revolution.

The House of Commons appoint Committees to erect a turnpike, and if there was no rottenness in the State of Denmark, would they not shew their constituents that the allegations about Reform were false, or that the Constitution was much better as it is? Or what—why certainly propose a remedy. I think Mr. H. Tooke's Pettion stated that seats were sold like cattle at Smithfield; and Lord Grey, in 1793 dared them to the proof that 154 individuals returned a majority of that House. And what can the advocates for the representation of property say, to Middlesex, which pays above 400,000l. poor rates and other taxes in proportion, sending eight Members, and Cornwall, paying about 50,000l. sending 44 Members And lately, upon a great City question, Alderman Atkins said, in the Corporation, what are 4 to 600. Mr. Locke says, to what great absurdities custom may lead, when reason has left, that the bare name of a town should send as many Members to the grand assembly of lawmakers as a whole county, numerous in people and powerful in riches. With respect to Annual Parlia-

ments and Universal Suffrage, I am prepared to go all lengths, provided the good of the commonwealth requires it. Admitting it as highly probable that Annual Parliaments was the antient usage, but what were the duties of the Members when they sat for 20 or 30 days, to what they are now, when it requires six months legislation to provide for the remainder of the year; and undue returns could scarcely ever be settled before a new Parliament was called; I think, therefore, that the pressure of business, with annual re-election, would induce many honest men to decline the service, and corrupt adventures would often succeed them. Triennial Parliaments appears to me the safest experiment.

The question of Suffrage is the most difficult, but Householders paying Assessed Taxes would include a population far beyond corruption, and secure Independence. If this could be obtained, all the other classes would be relieved from loss of time, and numerous evils which the exercise of a voting franchise would confer. How often do we shrink from Juries and Parish Offices, and it would be a grievous burden on a poor man unless he was treated or payed for his time, which no reformer can admit. We ought to have the advantages which arise out of the wisdom and knowledge of the age, and all maxims however venerable, should be brought to this standard, or else we must contend for the absurdities of trial by ordeal or wager and battle.

Now, what are the best means of resisting the borough system and what are the obstacles to Reform? With submission to the PittClub, resistance is a constitutional doctrine. obedience and non-resistance was a Jacobite doctrine Mr. Fox said, in the debate on the Sedition Bill, in 1795, "That the measures of the two branches of the Legislature might be so bad as to justify the people in resisting the Governmet. This doctrine he had been taught not only by Locke and Sydney but by Sir George Saville and the late Earl of Chatham. And if that would not suffice he would refer the House to a sermon preached by the Bishop of Landaff." But resistance is either the best thing or the worst. It was the best in 1688, because there was no other remedy. It was the worst in 1816, occasioned by the Spa-fields Meeting, because there was ample means to collect the public voice in towns and counties, and it only served to alarm the timid, and embolden the common enemy.

In considering the obstacles to Reform, you must take a view of the three parties which divide the country—the Corrupt, the Honest, and the Moderees. The corrupt men have a common bond of union, their own interest, which enables them to act with great vigour against Reformers, and when aided by the powers of Government and hireling writers, honest men are crushed like the moth.—the Treasury and Boroughholders have a powerful influence by their Agents, Placemen, and Expectants, through all the ramifications which the streams of an overwhelming Taxation have created and nourished. This Party is met by men who sincerely love their country, and wish only for such a Reform as would enable the House of Commons to controul the undue influence of the Crown, and to put down those abuses which time and corruption have generated. Some good men have set out well in this cause, and seeing it was hopeless, have been seduced at last to join their opposers, and share in the common plunder.

It requires no little sacrifice of time, feelings, and often of property, to be a consistent Reformer through life. In 1792, a libel was published describing me as a notorious cheat, and giving a list of the oaths I swore, by the Heart of Corra, by the head of Dumourier, that I would dye the river with aristocratic blood. And yet Mr. Dickson, who often differs in politics, upon an allusion to my having drawn the sword as a volunteer, engaged to eat all I should be able to kill—which might be a compliment to my humanity, or an insinuation against my military prowess, which was not very palatable, as I rose from the ranks to be a field officer without borough interest; and no doubt the King was satisfied with my loyalty before he signed my commission.

The Moderees are very worthy men, with little inclination to public business, but when rouzed to action they are able to turn the scale of public decision.

They did so with the Property Tax, chiefly because they were goaded and stung with its vexatious operation—but they usually join the standard of power, as they are easily imposed upon by false alarms; and when the Minister called out the militia, summoned Parliament, and seized a few leaders of a society that had nine or ten pounds in the hands of their treasurer, they became a strong party of Alarmists.

If this party will not join with sober minded Reformers, they risk in time of calamity the triumph of violent men. There is often great injury done to Reform by the imprudent zeal of its friends, who are joined by spies or villains like Oliver. Mr. Wyvill told me the County Reformers were silenced by the London Riots of 1780. And the Scotch Convention and other follies in 1792, enabled the Minister to plunge the country into a war, which cost two thousand millions, and to hunt the Reformers like the wild beasts of the forest, and yet I have never repented that my name had been enrolled in that great cause with Sir W. Jones, or that I accompanied the Duke of Richmond to Bunhill Fields, at the funeral of Dr. Jebb.

It is unnecessary to name the candidates who solicit your favour; some of them have long and ably supported these principles, and you can apply them to each character, according to your judgments. One of your old Baronets (Sir W. Curtis) having canvassed the Freeholders of Middlesex in early life, for Wilkes and Liberty, who knows but he may become a reformer at the 11th hour. Hoping you will excuse this long intrusion, for whatever differences in our opinion, we have all a common interest in the prosperity of Old England, and as the City of London has so long been the cradle and the sanctuary of freedom, I trust you wil redeem by your votes, that pledge which you have so often given by your voice at the Common Hall, in favour of constitutional liberty, for we can never wish Britannia to rule the waves any longer than they protect that liberty, and waft the principles of christianity, peace, liberty, and happiness through out the world SAM. FAVELL.

St. Mary Axe, May 26, 1818.

SIR J. F. LEICESTERS GALLERY.

Painting, like Poetry, is the communication of what is reflected on the mind by visible things, and he of course is the best Painter or Poet whose imagination is not only most retentively susceptible of this reflection but who adds to this greatest qualification, this soul of genius, a less admirable but equally necessary acquaintance with and the use of the outward and executive sign of his thoughts, which in Art is the science of Drawing, and in Poetry the science of Word. Susceptibility is altogether an original, execution more of an acquired power. The late Sir J. Reynolds had the first intensely but was deficient in the latter. It was in a great measure the same with his pupil the late Academician Hoppner. his drawing was feeble, compared to his conception of the graces that are withiu and without the mind, that glow in the soul, and animate the body. He had more of genius than science, and was more

"Kindled above at the heav'nly Maker's light,"

than at the lamp of study. All his works shew this, and specially his *Sleeping Nymph*, in tbis Gallery. It is his masterpiece. It is in our opinion, worth all his other performances put together, and were it a little more scientific in the Drawing, would be, and indeed is one of those presents of Painting from the Circassia of Art, which is produced iu one of the most genial moods Though nearly uncovered, the impression of her beauty is so chastened by her more soul subdueing look of perfect innocence, that no unhallowed emotion arises. Deep repose is seated on her calm countenance and amiably quiescent limbs." A delicate flush, like the glow that comes over the face of healthy slumbering infants, tinges her cheeks and lips; a clear mild blue is mixed among the carnation white of her Hygæian skin; her iutire frame, lengthened, rounded, and modelled to the exact point, and no more, of youthful maturity and loveliness, makes every other idea of beauty and grace that may have occupied the mind, appears foils and we look at her, in the heavenliness of her appearance, with an unmoving. charmed, and lengthened-out attention, with mingled esteem and affection. It is the triumph of shape, colour, sentiment, purity, all conjoined in a delicious power of represented excellence over the thoughts and the heart. It is the triumph of Painting.

R. H.

CARTOON OF DELIVERING THE KEYS.

15. So when they had dined, Jesus saith to Simon Peter, Simon, son of Jonas, lovest thou me more than these He saith unto him, yea, Lord, thou knowest that I love thee. He saith unto him, *feed my Lambs.*

16. He saith unto him again the second time, Simon, son of Jonas, lovest thou me? He saith unto him, yea, Lord, thou knowest that I love thee. He saith unto him, *feed my Sheep.*

17. He saith unto him the third time, Simon, son of Jonas, lovest thou me? Peter was grieved, because he said unto him the third time, lovest, thou me! And he said unto him, Lord thou knowest all things; thou knowest that I love thee Jesus saith unto him, *feed my Sheep.*

At this simple command such, as seen in this Cartoon, were the expressions, the characters, the actions, the grace, the composition, the beauty, the sentiments, and scenery, which instantly filled the conception of Raphael. In the hands of a common painter, what could have been done with" feed my sheep?" But it is this power of conceiving from such simple suggestions, and what from the circumstances of the case must have happened, which ever marks the great capacity. Painters had ever better thus choose subjects from a suggesting line, than merely fill up, as they mostly do, the characters which Poets have previously pictured for them. Poets should only be called in as assistants; Painters should be ever jealous of doing nothing but realizing the conceptions of Poets; they should shew, by every subject they paint, that nature has given them the same fertility or imagination and powers of creation, the same power of exciting sympathies by the characters and the passions they display: they should ever take some simple ten words of history, and by adding, inventing, and composing from nature, strike every heart by their truths and delight every fancy by their beauties; or their Art will have no right to be considered as the Sister of Poetry. Could any one have believed, that without the graces of women any subject could have been made so interesting and delightful as Raphael has made this? Few but Raphael have ever done it; none but great geniuses can ever do it; and by none but by such men has it ever been done. What it wants in variety of character, as to sex and age, he has supplied by exhibiting the various ways in which different temperaments are affected by the same thing. What in picturesque beauty of dress, by infinite variations of the same dresses, affected by variety of action, which is the consequence of different sensation acting on the figure; and by harmony of colour, by landscape and by arraugement, he has made it a subject very little less full of attraction perhaps than any other of the Cartoons.

Christ is the first figure which attracts one, standing in an unaffected and simple manner; not resting on one leg & throwing the other behind not like the eternal action of the common antique figures, but as all generally stand, when they are not standing to be seen, and only as their convenience or ease induces them: his expression has a mixture of melancholy and pathos, beautifully touching; it is the finest head of Christ in the room. He is pointing to a flock of sheep, indicative of the text, and to the keys in Peter's hand, as connecting him with the Catholic Church. St. Peter being the head of it. His white dress, and feet and hands, bearing marks of his sufferings, tell the time the event happened, and fill the mind of a Christian with associations of his persecution and his virtues. St. Peter is on his knees, watching with eagerness the looks of his divine Master, and listening with an intense and inquiring submission to the utterance of his will. St. John behind presses forward, full of anxiety and love, his hands up, his cheek and head leaning a little, his nose, eye, and mouth, motion, action, and expression, denoting an affection, as lovely and as genial, as the soul of the divine Painter who conceived and painted him. Though Raphael's St. John is of all those who went before him, yet he added something which they left out, and which would ever have rendered all representations of him incomplete without this addition. He seems to say here,—"Don't think I have less love for thee than another; believe me as intensely devoted, oh divine Master; as the Apostle to whom thou hast committed this charge." Another Apostle by his side seems to lift his hands in rather envious astonishment; the one behind is also pressing towards Christ with affection; the next turns round to his companion with simple wonder and inquiry, and without speaking, looks with a scrutinizing vigour, first perhaps to ascertain what the other thinks by his air, before he ventures an opinion; while the other with graceful simplicity, is holding his robe, and expressing also surprise, but mingled with pleasure. The one immediately behind this last is too far off to comprehend or hear exactly what is passing, and with his head half dropped, he seems, in a breathless and inquisitive mixture of half eye and half ear, to make out as well as he can what is happening in front: he is so placed, that he could see Jesus between the head of the others, but is scarcely near enough to hear him: of the remaining three, the hair of one only is seen, and the faces of the two others denote also no particular emotion. This beautifully exhibits the interest dying off, as it were the further it is from the cause of excitement.

By studying carefully the figure of Christ, as a composition, immense knowledge may be gained to all: it is a fine example of management, so as to prevent a single figure coming flatly and meagerly on its back-ground. On the left side, see how rich and full it is, by the great variety of shapes produced by the folds of the drapery; then comes the part of a sheep feeding, and then a stump, and some weeds, while a creek, running in from the lake, crosses the left hand at the thumb joint: and again, the other line of this creek goes from the elbow to the drapery:—all these produce a variety of quantities, as to shape and figure, and break the meagre line of a naked arm, and take off the perpendicular and angular endings of contour, which the drapery of Christ on this side would otherwise make. On the otherside, the right hand issues from a mass of broad drapery, and the flock of sheep, by their heads and bodies, break the uniformity of shape which there would be, if it had nothing behind it but a flat surface. This is what is called supporting a figure, preventing it rising abruptly out of the back-ground, as if there was nothing between the figure and distant objects, It can be done by light and shadow, or by line; it was this Sir Joshua so admirably understood; because he studied the great compositions of Raphael, & took up Portrait, as Burke said, "as if he had descended from a higher department." Reynolds's Portraits are all historical pictures in composition: all his smaller parts are made to support and carry off his larger quantities. Rubens' Portraits are equally excellent. Titian's look often too much like single figures, inlaid on a dark flat wall, however exquisite their character; ond Raphael's have often too much the air of being the Portraits of an Historical Painter. Reynolds appears to have hit the exact point, neither too much of the one or of the other; and as compositions only, are certainly more delightful then the compositions of any other Portraits in the world

People are too much inclined to underrate composition. It is a question whether it be not the most important, after expression and character. What use

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are expression and character, to even so great a pitch, without the *lucidus ordo*? especially too in an Art where associations are all excited by having the soul affected through the eye,—Young Painters are too apt to think nakedness of figure more important than quantity or mass; but a few historical pictures will soon convince them, that though perfection of form is one of the first requisites, (and the knowledge of the figure the ground work of all excellence), when the naked figure is essential to the story told, the *whole* is of infinitely more importance in painting, where a variety of figures objects, expressions, and characters, are to be arranged to develope a story, and is never to be sacrificed to display form: what parts of nakedness are shewn must of conrse be perfect; but many an arm and a leg must be sacrificed to the quiet or repose of the mind. The first object in composition is to please the eye, composition is the means of conveying the story to the mind; all individual objects must be sacrificed to this. If a mass be wanted for harmony, for breadth, for repose, or to fill the eye, as it were, and prevent want of quantity, a mass must be had; the naked form, if ever so exquisite must yield to that want, if the naked form be not broad, flat, or ponderous enough for the situation; other materials must then be selected, and as drapery is the most pliable of all materials, drapery by Raphael was usually chosen. This was Raphael's great principle, and sound it is in every part. The eye must be carried on from one quantity of objects to another: then there must be vacuties to give value to each mass, and then no quantity must be of the same size; but one must predominate; so must one light, one shade. one figure, and one colour. There must be a captain or leader, and the inferior officers in each of these, &c. Raphael's great excellence being expression, and the head, wherein expression lies, being little as to mass, he could always put heads into any parts, and supply their deficiencies as to breadth, by masses of other materials beneath them; therefore he was never obliged to sacrifice that, in which his chief excellence lay, for the sake of composition; while those who put their reputation on beauty of figure will often find themselves condemned to cover up, for the sake of harmony of effect, many a beautiful body and many a beautiful limb, *individually* considered, but which are often not of size enough in the masses to be kept; and thus they are obliged to sacrifice what they were perhaps most qualified to represent.

The same bit of road which crossed over Christ's right shoulder passes out behind his left, and cuts, at gentle angles, the hand of the astonished Apostle next St. John. On that road there are two small figures, the want of which would be felt, as they connect this hand and the shoulder of Christ, and prevent there being too great a distance between them. Every hand and head and line throughout the Cartoon, is placed on this principle. Line, and inclinations of figures must also be repeated like colours, especially the predominant line or colour of the principal figure. Thus St. Johns, by their inclination, repeat that of Christ's drapery, &c. &c. Then the bit of a creek, which so beautifully, by its bank, crosses and connects the line of the left hand of Christ to the face of St. Peter, comes out again at the back of the last figure of all; and then a bit of drapery cutting the even line of the last back, prevents the back coming perpendicularly against the boat: this is repeated in inclination by the line of the boat, which carries the composition out of the picture. The boat, too, shews that they have been just fishing, and have just landed. Every bit of weed, line of ground, town, house, tree, or drapery, is introduced for these purposes, and yet so contrived as to have the appearance, of being the natural consequences of natural causes, independently of art or arrangement. The greatest Painters, the greatest Poets, and the greatest Musicians, have been the greatest composers. However brilliant their imagination, however intense their capacity, however mellifluous their language, or harmonious their colour, it was their power of *arranging* their Ideas which rendered them useful or effectual to the world. Every sentiment, character, or beauty, was so marshalled as to have the best effect according to the effect wanted, to elicit a story or to produce harmony; and "order from disorder sprung."

"Simplicity," says Revnolds: "when so very inartificial as to avoid the difficulties of the Art, is a very suspicious virtue."

Composition requires as much thinking as any part of the Art.

"The mental disease of the present generation is impatience of study, contempt of the great Masters of ancient wisdom, and a disposition to rely wholly on unassisted genius and natural sagacity. The wits of these days have discovered a way to fame, which the dull caution of our laborious ancestors durst never attempt."

"Fame cannot spread wide, or endure long, that is not rooted in Nature and manured *by Art*."—*Rambler*.

The Exhibition of the Cartoons has struck a blow and elicited a speak, which will never die; and if there he any who don't admire them, let them be a little diffident of their own judgment, and not doubt the judgment of all the greatest Artists since they were painted. Perhaps if all their beauties, were proved to such men. It might appear extraordinary that every body had not the power to see and execute beauties, the chief excellence of which was *their truth*. They might say, as some one said at the Elgin Marbles, who, when he asked what was *their* great excellence, and was answered," their being so like *life*," replied, with great contempt, "*What, of that?*"—It might appear no great effort to him, in the professors of an Art whose objects is an imitation of nature, to make their imitations like that which they professed to imitate; but so many are the roads that branch from the main one, so much do men sophisticate in favour of their own propensites, so inconsistent is practice with principle, that in 4050 years few indeed have been those who could make their imitations *that life*, with which they have been eternally snrrounded.

The plans of the Noble Directors are now consistent, persevering, and firm; their efforts have been, are, and will be, a mighty love in public taste. Contrast the feeling for Art before the Gallery was founded, and now! This Exhibition will do endless good, if the young Artist select some picture suited to his own taste, study it every morning, and then return home to paint from nature; he will thus feel the beauties of great works a great deal more, when he sees them at the time he is making similar attempts himself; he will recognise attempts in them at imitating what perhaps *he* has been attempting the same day; the sympathy will be delightful he will daily drink their excellence, and be roused to extraordinary effort to rival and if possible, exceed them, Possible it is, because they are but by mortals; and great and beautiful as their effects are, how feeble by the beauty of life!

What a wonderful creation is the world! how beautiful in ornament! how intensely deep in principle! how simple in arrangement! how singularly delightful, that the elements of our physical being. should thus afford materials for the exercise of our intellectual faculties!

B. R. HAYDON,

CHARGE OF HIGH TREASON.

On Saturdy, Mr. William Armstrong, late an acting Master in his Majesty's Navy, residing at 38, Grove-lane, Dept. ford, was apprehended under a warrant from Bow-street Office, and taken to the Secretary of State's Office, on an accusation of treason.

Sir N. Conant attended; the prisoner was asked respecting his connexions in the North.

The prisoner answered, that he had been mate of a ship from London to the North.

Sir N. Conant next asked if the prisoner had not received letters from correspondents?

Prisoner.—I have a sister there, and the only letter I have received from that quarter was from her three months ago.

Sir N. Conant.—You are represented to us as a dangerous character. Have you any fire-arms in your house?

Prisoner.—No: I have fire-irons, but not fire-arms I have not had a pistol in my hand since I left the Navy.

Sir Nathaniel Conant.—I really do not see any occasion for keeping this man.

Prisoner.—As you do not intend to detain me, I shall be obliged if you will inform me who laid the information against me, so that I may be able to prosecute them.

Sir N. Conant smiled and said, you cannot prosecute.

Prisoner.—Before I get back to Deptford it will have been every were talked of and it may be supposed I have been apprehended for theft; I wish my case to be made public.

Sir Nathaniel Conant.—I have endeavoured that it should be kept private, and the officers sent to apprehend you had instructions accordingly.

Prisoner.—It does not appear so from the way they conducted themselves: they applied for assistance to the constable, Mr. Price, of Deptford, who came with them, and I was taken to a public house, and there questioned, and they there said I was apprehended for threatening the life of a very high character.

Sir N. Conant—The officers were directed not to expose you. I shall not detain you; I suppose you are to be found at your house at Deptford, if I desire you to come again.

Mr. Armstrong feels, himself much injured by the above proceeding, and conscious of his own innocence, requests the Editor to publish the above particulars. He also hopes that Sir N. Conant will reconsider the subject, and furnish him with the name of the informer.

38 Grove-lane, Deptford. W. ARMSTRONG

☞ Sir N. Conant gave Armstrong a sovereign for his loss of time, or coach-hire home.

CHARACTER OF MAHOMED ALI PACHA, FROM LEGH'S TRAVELS.

He is, we understand, an Albanian by birth, and for some time was the captain of a pirate boat among the isles of the Archipelago. Possessed of talents and intrepidity, he came into Egypt at a period favourable for the employment of these; the Arnaut troops, who have long formed a principal part of the military force of the country, embracing the first occasion of giving themselves a leader who was familiar with their usages, and might protect them in the licentiousness of their discipline. Their courage gave, and maintains, to Mahommed Ali, the same sort of independent sovereignty, which the present Pacha of Albania seems to have obtained, by the same means, over a great part of ancient Greece. His own active spirit has further confirmed this power. By a vigorous stroke of Oriental policy, he succeeded in getting rid of the control of the Mameluke Chiefs,—driving, by force of arms, into the remote parts of the Desert, those who did not actually perish in the massacre at Cairo. His successful campaigns against the Wahabees, of which we shall speak hereafter, have more recently added greatly to his reputation and power in Egypt; while, at the same time, they have had the effect of keeping him in terms of friendship with the Porte. From the degree of civil and military talent which he posseses, it seems likely that his authority will be maintained during his lifetime but with little chance of his transmitting this independent power to his family. His eldest son Ibrahim Bey, who was Governor of Upper Egypt at the time Mr. Legh visited the country, is said to have died recently of the plague. Even had he lived, the cruelty and violence of his disposition would probably have prevented his succeeding to his father. The Pacha has two other sons, each of whom has acquired a certain amount of influence; but, considering the ordinary state of succession in these countries. the probability is at least equal, that their claims will be set aside by those of some new and successful usurper.

The connexion of the Pacha with the English authorities in the Mediterranean, has of late years been perfectly amicable; and he appears to have received our travellers in Egypt with attention and hospitality. It must be remarked, however, that his interests have in various ways engaged him to this conduct. Independently of certain indirect assistance we gave him in the war with the Wahabees, it seems from Mr. Legh's account, that he derived enormous profits from a contract he made to supply a quantity of corn, for the use of our armies in Spain. This transaction appears to have been conducted in a very slovenly, or very ignorant way, by our agents employed in it. No transports had arrived at the time the grain was ready for shipment; those which came at two successive periods, could carry away only half the quantity contracted for, and this in a damaged condition: the remainder was left in the same state at Alexandria; and we are not told when, or whether, it was ever carried to its place of destination. The Pacha obtained the corn from the country, either in part of contributions, or at the eighth part of the price at which the contract stood; so that to him the transaction was as profitable, as it was disadvantageous to us.

The campaign of the Pacha of Egypt against the Wahabees in 1812, had been unsuccessful; and his army suffered very greatly in an engagement at Jedda, the port of Mecca on the adjoining coast. He redoubled, however, his exertions; organized new troops; and, early in the spring of 1813, brought the war to a triumphant termination. The Wahabees were driven with loss from the coast: Mecca, and Jedda, were all retaken, and restored again to the authority of the Porte and to the worship of the true believers. Mahommed Ali sent his youngest son, Ismael-Pacha, to Constantinople, to lay the keys of Mecca at the feet of the Grand Signor. The acquisition was rendered of the utmost importance, by the peculiar feeling of all Mussulmen towards the actual possesor of the Holy City. The embassy was accepted with pomp and exultation: the young envoy had his audience in the apartment of the Robe of the Prophet; kissed feet three several times; and received presents of great splendour and value. Upon Mahommed Ali himself the title of Khan was conferred; to which is annexed the comfortable privilege, that the Sultan cannot cut off his head. His second son, Toussan, was made a Pacha of three tails, and commandant of Jedda; while the Grand Signor himself adopted, on the occasion, the title of Gazi, or Conqueror, for a success which, as far as we can see, his own arms and councils had a very small share in achieving.

The King of Naples has issued a decree relative to the coin of his realm. Its object professes to be to supply the deficiencies of a French regulation of 1814, whereby the decimal system o francs and centimes had been abolished, and the ancient coins recalled, with regard to silver; the gold coinage being left in its then existing state. To remedy this inconsistency, the present ordinance is published, one or two of the articles of which are very singular. It is allowed that silver should circulate somewhat under its value, and should not be subjected to the scale, except evidently maimed or defaced; but, while it raises the gold to a high standard, and permits the subjects of Naples to take it by the weight, it allows freely of its being exported either in specie or melted.

The valuable collection of copperplates and corresponding impressions belonging to the late Mr. Alderman BOYDELL, was last week sold by Mr. EVANS of Pall-mall, who with his usual skill, set forth the richness and beauty of these chef d'œuvres of the English School of Engravers—an art which was certainly carried to an unparalleled height, under the encouragement of the Messrs. BOYDELL. The stock sold for above *forty thousand pounds*.

ANECDOTES.

A Sailor of the Eudymion having fell from the Maintop, and by some good chance alighted on his feet close to the Lieutenant of the watch, who said to him, Hollo my fine fellow, where to the devil do you come from? from Drogheda and please your honor was the reply.